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TITLE 5—ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chapter I—Civil Service Commission

PART 2—FILLING COMPETITIVE POSITIONS AGENCY AUTHORITY; STATUS AND TENURE AFTER POSITION CHANGE OR TRANSFER

Paragraph (a) of § 2.501 and paragraph (c) of § 2.503 are amended as set out below.

§ 2.501 *Agency authority*—(a) *Position change*. The Commission hereby delegates authority to agencies:

(1) To promote, demote, or reassign career or career-conditional employees; and

(2) To reassign an employee serving under temporary appointment pending establishment of a register to any position to which his original assignment could have been made by the same appointing officer from the same recruiting list under the same order of consideration.

§ 2.503 *Status and tenure after position change or transfer* * * *

(c) The promotion, demotion, reassignment, or transfer of a career or career-conditional employee before he has completed probation is subject to satisfactory completion of the probationary period in the new position.

(R. S. 1753; sec. 2, 22 Stat. 403, as amended; 5 U. S. C. 631, 633)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

[SEAL] WM. C. HULL,
Executive Assistant.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7070; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955; 8:51 a. m.]

PART 6—EXCEPTIONS FROM THE COMPETITIVE SERVICE

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

Effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER, paragraph (a) of § 6.148 is revoked, and paragraph (d) is added as set out below.

§ 6.148 *Panama Canal Company.*
* * *

(d) One Receiving Clerk, one Delivery Clerk, and one Baggage Master-Storekeeper employed on dock (N. Y.)

(R. S. 1753, sec. 2, 22 Stat. 403; 5 U. S. C. 631, 633; E. O. 10440, 18 F. R. 1823, 3 CFR, 1953 Supp.)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

[SEAL] WM. C. HULL,
Executive Assistant.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7059; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955; 8:48 a. m.]

PART 24—FORMAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS FOR APPOINTMENT TO CERTAIN SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL, AND PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Subparagraphs (12) (13), (21) (22), (23) (24) (26) and (29) of § 24.36 (a) and §§ 24.51, 24.90 and 24.111 are revoked; the headnote of § 24.120 is amended; §§ 24.69, 24.70, 24.71, 24.76, 24.77, 24.78, 24.82, 24.83, 24.85, 24.86, 24.87, 24.88, 24.89, 24.91 and 24.92 are amended; and the following provisions are added: §§ 24.123, 24.124 and 24.125.

§ 24.69 *Agronomist, GS-107-5-15*—(a) *Educational requirement*. (1) Applicants must have successfully completed one of the following:

(i) A full 4-year course of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's or higher degree with major study in agronomy or a closely related subject-matter field. This course of study must have included at least 10 semester hours of course-work in crop production or plant breeding.

(ii) A total of at least 30 semester hours of course-work in plant science and agronomy in an accredited college or university with major study in agronomy or a closely related subject-matter field, including at least 10 semester hours of course-work in crop production or plant breeding, plus enough additional experience, or education, of an appropriate nature to total 4 years of experience and education or 4 years of education. The quality of this additional experience or education must have been such that, when combined with the required 30 semester hours in plant science and agronomy, it gives the applicant a technical knowledge comparable to that normally acquired through the successful completion of the full 4-year

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Reprint Notice

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This issue, containing a 57-page index-digest of Federal laws and regulations relating to the retention of records by the public, is priced at 15 cents per copy.

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course of study described in subdivision (1) of this subparagraph.

(2) Applicants for positions which involve highly technical research, design or development, or similar complex scientific functions, must have successfully completed the full 4-year course of study described in subparagraph (1) (i) of this paragraph.

(b) *Duties.* Agronomists advise on, administer, supervise or perform research or other professional and scientific work in the application of fundamental principles of plant, soil and related sciences to the problems of field crop improvement (including breeding, propagation and culture), conservation crop and turf establishment and management; propagation and seed production; grounds maintenance; and plant adaptation and varietal testing. This includes work with such crops and plant materials as cereals and grains; grasses, legumes and forbs used for forage, hay, green manure or soil conservation purposes; tobacco; cotton and other fibers; rubber plants and shrubs; sugar plants; and medicinal, drug and other special crops.

(c) *Knowledge and training requisite for performance of duties.* The duties of these positions cannot be performed successfully without a sound basic knowledge of the agricultural sciences and scientific training in agronomy and closely related agricultural sciences. The duties of research positions require even more exacting and detailed knowledge and training. Appointees must have the ability to apply their profes-

sional and scientific knowledge to their work in order to solve specific problems, interpret and apply the results of research, both in the field of agronomy and in related fields of agricultural research, or to do research in agronomy. The knowledge and training required can only be acquired through the successful completion of a directed course of study in an accredited college or university which has scientific libraries, well-equipped laboratories and thoroughly trained instructors, gives expert guidance, and evaluates progress competently.

§ 24.70 *Fishery Research Biologist, GS-482-5-15*—(a) *Educational requirement.* Applicants must have successfully completed a full 4-year course of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's or higher degree with major study in fishery science, biology or zoology. This course of study must have included at least 30 semester hours in biology, of which 9 must have been in zoology and 6 in such aquatic courses as limnology, fishery biology, fish culture or aquatic biology.

(b) *Duties.* Fishery Research Biologists advise on, coordinate, administer, supervise or perform research for the purpose of determining and establishing the biological facts and principles necessary for the conservation, management and control of fishes and other aquatic animals, including crustaceans and mollusks. This research is concerned with such things as the quantitative determination of the interrelations of the abundance of fishes, variations in ecological elements and fishing success; the determination of the rearing and planting methods best adapted for maximum success in hatchery operations; and the devising of methods used to regulate fishing to secure a sustained optimum yield. Some research is primarily concerned with the study of the probable effects of the operation of river-development projects on fisheries.

(c) *Knowledge and training requisite for performance of duties.* The duties of these positions cannot be performed successfully without a sound basic knowledge of the fundamental biological sciences and specialized scientific training in fishery science and aquatic biology. These duties require an exacting and detailed knowledge and training. Appointees must have the ability to apply their professional and scientific knowledge to their work in order to solve specific problems, interpret and apply the results of research, both in the field of fishery science and in closely related fields of science, or to do fishery research. The knowledge and training required can only be acquired through the successful completion of a directed course of study in an accredited college or university which has scientific libraries, well-equipped laboratories and thoroughly trained instructors, gives expert guidance, and evaluates progress competently.

§ 24.71 *Wildlife Research Biologist, GS-486-5-15*—(a) *Educational requirement.* Applicants must have successfully completed a full 4-year course of

study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's or higher degree in zoology, wildlife management or a closely related subject-matter field of biology. This course of study must have included at least 15 semester hours of course-work in zoology, of which 6 must have been in such wildlife courses as mammalogy, ornithology, animal ecology or wildlife management, supplemented by at least 10 semester hours in botany.

(b) *Duties.* Wildlife Research Biologists advise, coordinate, administer, supervise or perform research for the purpose of determining and establishing the biological facts and principles necessary for the management, conservation and control of birds, mammals and other vertebrate wildlife, excluding fishes. This research deals with such things as the ecology of the various forms in their natural environment; life history studies; wild-animal nutrition studies; bird and mammal disease investigations; the development and testing of methods used to control populations of harmful species; and studies specifically directed toward the preparation of management plans for game species, or for the management of the wildlife of an area. Some research is primarily concerned with the formulation and operation of a wildlife research program in cooperation with States, other Federal agencies and interested private organizations. Other research involves the study and analysis of plans for the construction and operation of water-development projects to determine the probable effects of these projects on wildlife resources.

(c) *Knowledge and training requisite for performance of duties.* The duties of these positions cannot be performed successfully without a sound basic knowledge of the fundamental biological sciences and specialized scientific training in wildlife biology. These duties require an exacting and detailed knowledge and training. Appointees must have the ability to apply their professional and scientific knowledge to their work in order to solve specific problems, interpret and apply the results of research, both in the field of wildlife biology and in closely related fields of science, or to do research in wildlife biology. The knowledge and training required can only be acquired through the successful completion of a directed course of study in an accredited college or university which has scientific libraries, well-equipped laboratories and thoroughly trained instructors, gives expert guidance, and evaluates progress competently.

§ 24.76 *Entomologist, GS-414-5-15*—(a) *Educational requirement.* (1) Applicants must have successfully completed one of the following:

(i) A full 4-year course of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's or higher degree with major study in entomology or invertebrate zoology. This course of study must have included at least 12 semester hours of course-work in entomology.

(ii) A total of at least 30 semester hours of course-work in the fundamental biological and physical sciences, in an accredited college or university with

major study in entomology or invertebrate zoology, including at least 12 semester hours of course-work in entomology, plus enough additional experience, or education, of an appropriate nature to total 4 years of experience and education or 4 years of education. The quality of this additional experience or education must have been such that, when combined with the required 30 semester hours in fundamental biological and physical sciences, it gives the applicant a technical knowledge comparable to that normally acquired through the successful completion of the full 4-year course of study described in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(2) Applicants for positions which involve highly technical research, design or development, or similar complex scientific functions, must have successfully completed the full 4-year course of study described in subparagraph (1) (i) of this paragraph.

(b) *Duties.* Entomologists advise on, administer, supervise or perform professional research on the biology, classification, distribution, and economic importance of insects, or on measures used to destroy or cultivate them. This research deals with such things as the development of control measures used against insects affecting crops, stored products, man or animals, and the utilization of beneficial insects. It may include studies in insect biology, ecology, morphology, and taxonomy; the conducting of research to determine the abundance and distribution of insects; and the development of cultural controls, mechanical controls, or biological controls, as well as work on plant resistance to insect attack and insect transmission of plant diseases. Entomologists also develop cooperative research projects with interested Federal, State, and private agencies, and prepare reports and publications on the results of research activities carried on by them and their subordinates.

(c) *Knowledge and training requisite for performance of duties.* The duties of these positions cannot be performed successfully without a sound basic knowledge of the fundamental biological and physical sciences and scientific training in entomology. The duties of some of these positions are of a research nature and require exacting and detailed knowledge and training. Appointees must have the ability to apply their professional and scientific knowledge to their work in order to solve specific problems, interpret and apply the results of research and do research in entomology. The knowledge and training required can only be acquired through the successful completion of a directed course of study in an accredited college or university which has scientific libraries, well-equipped laboratories and thoroughly trained instructors, gives expert guidance and evaluates progress competently.

§ 24.77 *Geneticist, GS-440-5-15*—(a) *Educational requirement.* Applicants must have successfully completed a full 4-year course of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's or higher degree with major study in genetics or one of the fundamental

biological sciences. This course of study must have included at least 6 semester hours of course-work in genetics and cytogenetics.

(b) *Duties.* Geneticists advise on, administer, supervise or perform professional research in connection with the study of the principles and mechanisms of transmission of characters by inheritance, including in some instances the application of these principles in planning breeding programs. The work deals with the testing and application of genetic principles with respect to plants, animals or poultry to determine the mode of inheritance of genetic characters and to develop more effective breeding methods and selection procedures for the improvement of plants, animals or poultry and the products derived from them. It also involves the examination of the interaction of genetic characters with one another and with the environment (including genetic) and an appraisal of the basic physiological and anatomical principles involved; the evaluation of the possibilities of utilizing induced polyploidy and irradiation in crop improvement; the investigation of the cytogenetics and cytotaxonomy of plants; the statistical analyses of experimental data, and the preparation of manuscripts dealing with such research investigation.

(c) *Knowledge and training requisite for performance of duties.* The duties of these positions cannot be performed successfully without a sound basic knowledge of the biological sciences and scientific training in one of the fundamental biological sciences and genetics. They require a most exacting and detailed knowledge and training. Appointees must have the ability to apply their professional and scientific knowledge to their work in order to solve specific problems, interpret and apply the results of research, both in the field of genetics and in the basic biological and physical sciences, or to do research in genetics. The knowledge and training required can only be acquired through the successful completion of a directed course of study in an accredited college or university which has scientific libraries, well-equipped laboratories and thoroughly trained instructors, gives expert guidance, and evaluates progress competently.

§ 24.78 *Horticulturist, GS-437-5-15—*

(a) *Educational requirement.* (1) Applicants must have successfully completed one of the following:

(i) A full 4-year course of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's or higher degree with major study in horticulture or a closely related subject-matter field of plant science. This course of study must have included at least 10 semester hours of course-work in horticulture.

(ii) A total of at least 20 semester hours of course-work in plant science in an accredited college or university with major study in horticulture or a closely related subject-matter field of plant science including at least 10 semester hours of course-work in horticulture, plus enough additional experience, or education, of an appropriate nature to

total 4 years of experience and education or 4 years of education. The quality of this additional experience or education must have been such that, when combined with the required 20 semester hours in plant science, it gives the applicant a technical knowledge comparable to that normally acquired through the successful completion of the full 4-year course of study described in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(2) Applicants for positions which involve highly technical research, design or development, or similar complex scientific functions, must have successfully completed the full 4-year course of study described in subparagraph (1) (i) of this subparagraph.

(b) *Duties.* Horticulturists advise on, administer, supervise or perform research or other professional and scientific work which is concerned with the breeding, testing (behavior) propagation or culture of fruits, vegetables, flowers or ornamental trees and shrubs, and on allied problems related to their production, storage and handling. Some of the positions are of a research nature and require an understanding of the growth habits and full life cycle of specific horticultural plants, or of the various processes of germination, reproduction and propagation, cultural requirements, harvesting techniques and methods of storage and handling. Other positions involve the application of a professional knowledge of horticulture to orchard or land management, farm management, greenhouse and nursery management, the maintenance of parks and grounds, or the operation of arboreta and botanic gardens.

(c) *Knowledge and training requisite for performance of duties.* The duties of these positions cannot be performed successfully without a sound basic knowledge of the agricultural sciences and scientific training in horticulture and closely related agricultural sciences. The duties of research positions require even more exacting and detailed knowledge and training. Appointees must have the ability to apply their professional and scientific knowledge to their work in order to solve specific problems, interpret and apply the results of research, both in the field of horticulture and in related fields of agricultural research, or to do research in horticulture. The knowledge and training required can only be acquired through the successful completion of a directed course of study in an accredited college or university which has scientific libraries, well-equipped laboratories and thoroughly trained instructors, gives expert guidance, and evaluates progress competently.

§ 24.82 *Parasitologist, GS-412-5-15—*

(a) *Educational requirement.* (1) Applicants must have successfully completed one of the following:

(i) A full 4-year course of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's or higher degree with major study in animal parasitology or zoology. This course of study must have included course-work in invertebrate zoology supplemented by at least 3 semes-

ter hours of course-work in general parasitology, helminthology, protozoology, or medical or veterinary entomology.

(ii) A total of at least 20 semester hours of course-work in zoology and parasitology including course-work in invertebrate zoology supplemented by at least 3 semester hours of course-work in general parasitology, helminthology, protozoology, or medical or veterinary entomology, plus enough additional experience, or education, of an appropriate nature to total 4 years of experience and education or 4 years of education. The quality of this additional experience or education must have been such that, when combined with the required 20 semester hours in zoology and parasitology it gives the applicant a technical knowledge comparable to that normally acquired through the successful completion of the full 4-year course of study described in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(2) Applicants for positions which involve highly technical research, design or development, or similar complex scientific functions, must have successfully completed the full 4-year course of study described in subparagraph (1) (i) of this paragraph.

(b) *Duties.* Parasitologists advise on, administer, supervise, or perform research or other professional and scientific work in connection with the study, investigation and control of the parasites of man, domestic and wild animals and fish. The work deals with the occurrence, structure, identification, life histories, pathology, epidemiology, immunology, physiology, host relationships and the biological, physical and chemical control of the various protozoan, helminth and arthropod parasites.

(c) *Knowledge and training requisite for performance of duties.* The duties of these positions cannot be performed successfully without a sound basic knowledge of the biological sciences and specific training in parasitology and closely related fields of biology. Appointees must have the ability to apply their professional and scientific knowledge to their work in order to solve specific problems, interpret and apply the results of research, both in the field of parasitology and in related fields of biological or medical research, or to do research work in parasitology. The knowledge and training required can only be acquired through the successful completion of a directed course of study in an accredited college or university which has scientific libraries, well-equipped laboratories and thoroughly trained instructors, gives expert guidance and evaluates progress competently.

§ 24.83 *Plant Pathologist, GS-434-5-15—*

(a) *Educational requirement.* (1) Applicants must have successfully completed one of the following:

(i) A full 4-year course of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's or higher degree with major study in plant pathology or a closely related subject-matter field of plant science. This course of study must have included at least 10 semester hours of course-work in plant pathology.

(ii) A total of at least 20 semester hours of course-work in plant science in an accredited college or university with major study in plant pathology or a closely related subject-matter field of plant science, including at least 10 semester hours of course-work in plant pathology, plus enough additional experience, or education, of an appropriate nature to total 4 years of experience and education or 4 years of education. The quality of this additional experience or education must have been such that, when combined with the required 20 semester hours in plant science, it gives the applicant a technical knowledge comparable to that normally acquired through the successful completion of the full 4-year course of study described in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(2) Applicants for positions which involve highly technical research, design or development, or similar complex scientific functions, must have successfully completed the full 4-year course of study described in subparagraph (1) (i) of this paragraph.

(b) *Duties.* Plant Pathologists advise on, administer, supervise or perform research or other professional and scientific work in connection with the investigation and study of the cause, nature, prevalence and severity of plant diseases caused by parasitic and non-parasitic micro-organisms and viruses. They develop, and investigate the use of techniques designed to produce artificial epiphytotics of the various diseases under study; experiment on the use, or the establishment of, methods designed for the control of such diseases; investigate the life cycles of the disease producing organisms, and determine host parasite relationships; and find out how these diseases affect the culture, harvest, transportation and storage of plants or plant products. Most of these positions are of a research nature, where the emphasis is largely on a specialized field of plant pathology, such as a particular group of pathogens, particular kinds of crops, etc. Some positions involve work with various groups, through colleges, extension programs, etc.

(c) *Knowledge and training requisite for performance of duties.* The duties of these positions cannot be performed successfully without a sound basic knowledge of plant pathology and the plant sciences and scientific training in plant physiology and the closely related plant sciences. The duties of these positions are of an investigative and research nature, or involve the application of highly technical research, and require exacting and detailed knowledge and training. Appointees must have the ability to apply their professional and scientific knowledge to their work in order to solve specific problems, interpret and apply the results of research, or to do research in plant pathology. The knowledge and training required can only be acquired through the successful completion of a directed course of study in an accredited college or university which has scientific libraries, well-equipped laboratories and thoroughly trained instructors, gives expert guidance, and evaluates progress competently.

§ 24.85 *Animal Husbandman, GS-487-5-15—(a) Educational requirement.* (1) Applicants must have successfully completed one of the following:

(i) A full 4-year course of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's or higher degree with major study in animal husbandry, poultry husbandry or a closely related subject-matter field. This course of study must have included at least 15 semester hours of course-work in animal or poultry husbandry.

(ii) A total of at least 30 semester hours of course-work in the agricultural sciences with major study in animal husbandry, poultry husbandry or a closely related subject-matter field, including at least 15 semester hours of course-work in animal or poultry husbandry, plus enough additional experience, or education, of an appropriate nature to total 4 years of experience and education or 4 years of education. The quality of this additional experience or education must have been such that, when combined with the required 30 semester hours in agricultural science, it gives the applicant a technical knowledge comparable to that normally acquired through the successful completion of the full 4-year course of study described in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(2) Applicants for positions which involve highly technical research, design or development, or similar complex scientific functions, must have successfully completed the full 4-year course of study described in subparagraph (1) (i) of this paragraph.

(b) *Duties.* Animal Husbandmen advise on, administer, supervise or perform research or other professional and scientific work in connection with the breeding, nutrition and management of all classes of livestock (except dairy cattle) and poultry. This may involve such things as the breeding, nutrition, biochemistry, management, housing, growth, body form, physiology and anatomy of the animals or birds, or any other phase of animal or poultry husbandry which would tend to establish sound breeding programs, find better and more economical methods of managing herds or flocks, or better animal and poultry husbandry in general. Some of these positions are of a research nature, where the results of the work must be presented in writing. Other positions require the application of a professional knowledge of animal or poultry husbandry to the management of herds or flocks, or to general farm management.

(c) *Knowledge and training requisite for performance of duties.* The duties of these positions cannot be performed successfully without a sound basic knowledge of the agricultural sciences and scientific training in animal or poultry husbandry. The duties of research positions require even more exacting and detailed knowledge and training. Appointees must have the ability to apply their professional and scientific knowledge to their work in order to solve specific problems, interpret and apply the results of research, both in the fields of animal and poultry husbandry and in closely related fields of agricultural research, or to do research in animal or

poultry husbandry. The knowledge and training required can only be acquired through the successful completion of a directed course of study in an accredited college or university which has scientific libraries, well-equipped laboratories and thoroughly trained instructors, gives expert guidance and evaluates progress competently.

§ 24.86 *Animal Physiologist, GS-413-5-15—(a) Educational requirement.* Applicants must have successfully completed a full 4-year course of study leading to a bachelor's or higher degree with major study in animal or poultry physiology or a closely related subject-matter field. This course of study must have included at least 10 semester hours of course-work in animal or poultry physiology.

(b) *Duties.* Animal Physiologists advise on, administer, supervise, or perform research or other professional and scientific work in the field of animal physiology, including studies of the physiological and pathological effects of poisonous plants on different kinds of animals. This may involve such things as the study of the physiological aspects of reproduction and development in all classes of farm livestock, poultry and such experimental small laboratory animals as may be included in the studies; the development, planning and conducting of research studies on the physiological aspects of such factors as the effect of environment, light, temperature, climate, and management; and the application of various techniques used in bioassays, hypophysectomies and other established procedures used in physiological work.

(c) *Knowledge and training requisite for performance of duties.* The duties of these positions cannot be performed successfully without a sound basic knowledge of the fundamental biological and animal sciences and scientific training in animal physiology. The duties of these positions require exacting and detailed knowledge and training. Appointees must have the ability to apply their professional and scientific knowledge to their work in order to solve specific problems, interpret and apply the results of research in animal or poultry physiology, or closely related fields, or to do research in animal or poultry physiology. The knowledge and training required can only be acquired through the successful completion of a directed course of study in an accredited college or university which has scientific libraries, well-equipped laboratories and thoroughly trained instructors, gives expert guidance, and evaluates progress competently.

§ 24.87 *Soil Scientist, GS-470-5-15—(a) Educational requirement.* (1) Applicants must have successfully completed one of the following:

(i) A full 4-year course of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's or higher degree with major study in soil science or a closely related subject-matter field. This course of study must have included at least 12 semester hours of course-work in soil science.

(ii) A total of at least 30 semester hours of course-work in plant science, soil science and closely related subject-matter fields of agriculture with major study in soil science or a closely related subject-matter field, including at least 12 semester hours in soil science, plus enough additional experience, or education, of an appropriate nature to total 4 years of experience and education or 4 years of education. The quality of this additional experience or education must have been such that, when combined with the required 30 semester hours in plant science, soil science or a closely related subject-matter field of agriculture, it gives the applicant a technical knowledge comparable to that normally acquired through the successful completion of the full 4-year course of study described in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(2) Applicants for positions which involve highly technical research, design or development, or similar complex scientific functions, must have successfully completed the full 4-year course of study described in subparagraph (1) (i) of this paragraph.

(b) *Duties.* Soil Scientists advise on, administer, supervise, perform research or other professional and scientific work in connection with the study and investigation of soils from the standpoint of their distribution, their interrelated physical, chemical and biological properties and processes, their relationships to climatic, physiographic and vegetative influences and their adaptation to use and management in agriculture. This includes the investigation of soils in the field to determine their character, genesis, morphology and classification for plant production and management; the determination of methods of soil management which will maintain and improve the production of crops by means of fertilization, green manuring, liming, tillage, irrigation and drainage; and the conducting of soil-plant research in the chemical, physical and biological properties of the soil by laboratory, greenhouse and field plot studies, etc. Soil Scientists may work primarily in the field, where they determine how best to classify, map and evaluate various types of soil by laboratory analyses or conduct field plot experiments to discover new and improved management practices; or they make laboratory and greenhouse studies where they use the more technical and analytical research procedures.

(c) *Knowledge and training requisite for performance of duties.* The duties of these positions cannot be performed successfully without a sound basic knowledge of the agricultural sciences and scientific training in soil science. The duties of research positions require even more exacting and detailed knowledge and training. Appointees must have the ability to apply their professional and scientific knowledge to their work in order to solve specific problems; interpret and apply the results of research, both in the field of soil science and in closely related fields of agricultural research, or to do research in soils. The knowledge and training required

can only be acquired through the successful completion of a directed course of study in an accredited college or university which has scientific libraries, well-equipped laboratories and thoroughly trained instructors, gives expert guidance, and evaluates progress competently.

§ 24.88 *Bacteriologist, GS-420-5-15 (all grades and options)*—(a) *Educational requirement.* (1) Applicants must have successfully completed one of the following:

(i) A full 4-year course of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's or higher degree with major study in bacteriology, biology or chemistry. This course of study must have included at least 20 semester hours of course-work in bacteriology or microbiology.

(ii) A total of at least 30 semester hours of course-work in bacteriology, biology and chemistry, including at least 20 semester hours of course-work in bacteriology and microbiology, plus enough additional experience, or education, of an appropriate nature to total 4 years of experience and education or 4 years of education. The quality of this additional experience or education must have been such that, when combined with the required 20 semester hours in bacteriology or microbiology, it gives the applicant a technical knowledge comparable to that normally acquired through the successful completion of the full 4-year course of study described in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(2) Applicants for positions which involve highly technical research, design or development, or similar complex scientific functions, must have successfully completed the full 4-year course of study described in subparagraph (1) (i) of this paragraph.

(b) *Duties.* Bacteriologists advise on, administer, supervise or perform research and other professional and scientific work in which they make investigations on bacteria, rickettsiae, viruses and other such microorganisms affecting humans, animals and agricultural products. This work deals with such things as the microorganisms origin, form, structure, life processes, diseases, the manner and conditions of infection, and the artificial induction of epizootics in insects; or animals, their importance in the causation of human, animal or fish diseases; the hematological, serological and toxic relationships, involved methods of their sterilization, disinfection and control; their use in the treatment of diseases; their role as problems or agents in sanitation, decomposition, fermentation and industrial processes, including the production of vitamins, antibiotics, amino acids, organic acids, etc., or their activities and effect on soil productivity or nutrition.

(c) *Knowledge and training requisite for performance of duties.* The duties of these positions cannot be performed successfully without a sound basic knowledge of biology and scientific training in bacteriology and the closely related sciences. The duties of these positions are of a technical and research nature, or involve the application of

highly technical research and require exacting and detailed knowledge and training. Appointees must have the ability to apply their professional and scientific knowledge to their work in order to solve specific problems, interpret and apply the results of research, or to do research in bacteriology. The knowledge and training required can only be acquired through the successful completion of a directed course of study in an accredited college or university which has scientific libraries, well-equipped laboratories and thoroughly trained instructors, gives expert guidance, and evaluates progress competently.

§ 24.89 *Plant Quarantine Inspector, GS-436-5-15, and Plant Pest Control Inspector GS-436-5-15*—(a) *Educational requirement.* (1) Applicants must have successfully completed one of the following:

(i) A full 4-year course of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's or higher degree with major study in one of the biological sciences. This course of study must have included at least 20 semester hours of course-work in any one, or in any combination, of the following subjects: entomology botany plant pathology, nematology, horticulture, mycology, invertebrate zoology, or closely related scientific subjects.

(ii) A total of at least 30 semester hours of course-work in biology and related natural and physical sciences in an accredited college or university with major study in one of the biological sciences, including at least 20 semester hours of course-work in any one, or in any combination, of the following subjects: entomology, botany, plant pathology nematology, horticulture, mycology, invertebrate zoology, or closely related scientific subjects, plus enough additional experience, or education, of an appropriate nature to total 4 years of experience and education or 4 years of education. The quality of this additional experience or education must have been such that, when combined with the required 30 semester hours in biology and related natural and physical sciences, it gives the applicant a technical knowledge comparable to that normally acquired through the successful completion of the full 4-year course of study described in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(2) Applicants for positions which involve highly technical research, design or development, or similar complex scientific functions, must have successfully completed the full 4-year course of study described in subparagraph (1) (i) of this paragraph.

(b) *Duties.* Plant Quarantine Inspectors and Plant Pest Control Inspectors advise, supervise or perform professional and scientific work in the inspection of plants and plant products for the purpose of enforcing plant quarantines and protecting the agricultural regions of the United States against the introduction of harmful plant insects and plant diseases and to see that plants and plant materials produced in the United States for export meet the sanitary requirements established by foreign

countries. Plant Quarantine Inspectors enforce the various plant quarantines at the ports of entry or departure and inspect plants and plant products which are being imported or exported. Plant Pest Control Inspectors are concerned primarily with domestic plant quarantine regulations, make surveys to ascertain the distribution and abundance of plant pests to see what regulations should be established, and see that existing regulations are enforced.

(c) *Knowledge and training requisite for performance of duties.* The duties of these positions cannot be performed successfully without a sound basic knowledge of the biological sciences and scientific training in plant science, entomology and the control of plant pests. The duties of research positions require even more exacting and detailed knowledge and training. Appointees must have the ability to apply their professional and scientific knowledge to their work in order to solve specific problems, interpret and apply the results of research in plant pest control and related fields, or to do research in plant pest control. The knowledge and training required can only be acquired through the successful completion of a directed course of study in an accredited college or university which has scientific libraries well-equipped laboratories and thoroughly trained instructors, gives expert guidance, and evaluates progress competently.

§ 24.91 *Fishery Management Biologist, GS-481-5-15—(a) Educational requirement.* Applicants must have successfully completed one of the following:

(1) A full 4-year course of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's or higher degree with major study in fishery science, biology or zoology. This course of study must have included at least 30 semester hours in biology, of which 9 must have been in zoology and 6 in such aquatic courses as limnology, fishery biology, fish culture or aquatic biology.

(2) A total of at least 30 semester hours of course-work in biology in an accredited college or university with major study in fishery science, biology or zoology, including at least 9 semester hours in zoology and 6 in such aquatic courses as limnology, fishery biology, fish culture or aquatic biology, plus enough additional experience, or education, of an appropriate nature to total 4 years of experience and education or 4 years of education. The quality of this additional experience or education must have been such that, when combined with the required 30 semester hours in biology, it gives the applicant a technical knowledge comparable to that normally acquired through the successful completion of the full 4-year course of study described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

(b) *Duties.* Fishery Management Biologists advise on, administer, supervise or perform professional and scientific work in connection with the management and conservation of fisheries or on fishery projects. This work deals with such things as the life history, habits, classification and economic relations of

aquatic organisms and fish, particularly those which are of importance to industry. It may be concerned with the management of various fisheries or fishery projects or with the administration and management of Federal programs or other phases of fishery management.

(c) *Knowledge and training requisite for performance of duties.* The duties of these positions cannot be performed successfully without a sound basic knowledge of the fundamental biological sciences and specialized scientific training in fishery science and aquatic biology. Appointees must have the ability to apply their professional and scientific knowledge to their work in order to solve specific problems, interpret and apply the results of research, both in the field of fishery science and in closely related fields of science. The knowledge and training required can only be acquired through the successful completion of a directed course of study in an accredited college or university which has scientific libraries, well-equipped laboratories and thoroughly trained instructors, gives expert guidance, and evaluates progress competently.

§ 24.92 *Wildlife Management Biologist, GS-485-5-15—(a) Educational requirement.* Applicants must have successfully completed one of the following:

(1) A full 4-year course of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's or higher degree with major study in zoology, wildlife management or a closely related subject-matter field of biology. This course of study must have included at least 15 semester hours of course-work in zoology, of which 6 must have been in such wildlife courses as mammalogy, ornithology, animal ecology or wildlife management, supplemented by at least 10 semester hours in botany.

(2) A total of at least 30 semester hours of course-work in biology in an accredited college or university with major study in zoology, wildlife management or a closely related subject-matter field of biology, including at least 15 semester hours in zoology, of which 6 must have been in such wildlife courses as mammalogy, ornithology, animal ecology or wildlife management, supplemented by at least 10 semester hours in botany, plus enough additional experience, or education, of an appropriate nature to total 4 years of experience and education or 4 years of education. The quality of this additional experience or education must have been such that, when combined with the required 30 semester hours in biology, it gives the applicant a technical knowledge comparable to that normally acquired through the successful completion of the full 4-year course of study described in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph.

(b) *Duties.* Wildlife Management Biologists advise on, administer, supervise, or perform professional and scientific work in connection with the management and conservation of wildlife. This work deals with such things as the distribution, habits, life history and classification of birds, mammals and other forms of animal life and their rela-

tion to agriculture and other interests throughout the nation. It may be concerned with the management of refuges, the administration of various Federal wildlife programs, or with other phases of wildlife management which require a thorough understanding of wildlife and wildlife management.

(c) *Knowledge and training requisite for performance of duties.* The duties of these positions cannot be performed successfully without a sound basic knowledge of the fundamental biological sciences and specialized scientific training in wildlife biology. Appointees must have the ability to apply their professional and scientific knowledge to their work in order to solve specific problems, interpret and apply the results of research, both in the field of wildlife biology and in closely related fields of science. The knowledge and training required can only be acquired through the successful completion of a directed course of study in an accredited college or university which has scientific libraries, well-equipped laboratories and thoroughly trained instructors, gives expert guidance, and evaluates progress competently.

§ 24.120 *Cotton Technologist, GS-1390-5-15. * * **

§ 24.123 *Food Products Technologist, GS-1390-5-15—(a) Educational requirement.* (1) Applicants must have successfully completed one of the following:

(i) A full 4-year course of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's or higher degree with major study in food technology, biology, chemistry, physics or a closely related subject-matter field. This course of study must have included at least 20 semester hours of course-work in food technology and closely related subjects.

(ii) A total of at least 30 semester hours of course-work in an accredited college or university with major study in food technology, biology, chemistry, physics or a closely related subject-matter field, including at least 20 semester hours in food technology and closely related subjects, plus enough additional experience, or education, of an appropriate nature to total 4 years of experience and education or 4 years of education. The quality of this additional experience or education must have been such that, when combined with the required 30 semester hours in food technology, biology, chemistry, physics or closely related subjects, it gives the applicant a technical knowledge comparable to that normally acquired through the successful completion of the full 4-year course of study described in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(2) Applicants for positions which involve highly technical research, design or development, or similar complex scientific functions, must have successfully completed the full 4-year course of study described in subparagraph (1) (i) of this paragraph.

(b) *Duties.* Food Products Technologists advise on, administer, supervise or perform research in connection with the study and analysis of problems relating to the quality and evaluation of food products and their production,

utilization and processing. This research deals with such technological problems as (1) the evaluation of raw food products to determine standards of quality; (2) the development of methods for testing and measuring quality changes in food products resulting from biological, chemical or physical changes during handling, storing and processing; (3) the development of techniques to control such quality changes in food products; and (4) the development of improved methods of preserving and processing food products.

(c) *Knowledge and training requisite for performance of duties.* The field of food products technology is quite complicated and requires an intensive and specialized educational background to perform the duties of these positions. Food Products Technologists must have a full and complete knowledge of the physical, chemical and biological properties of various types of food products and a specialized technical knowledge of food technology and must also know the methods, techniques and practices involved in the production and preservation of food and food products. Appointees must have the ability to apply their professional, scientific and technological knowledge to their work in order to solve specific problems, interpret and apply the results of research both in the field of food technology and closely related fields, or to do research in the field of food technology. The knowledge and training required can only be acquired through the successful completion of a directed course of study in an accredited college or university which has scientific libraries, well-equipped laboratories and thoroughly trained instructors, gives expert guidance, and evaluates progress competently.

§ 24.124 *Forest Products Technologist, GS-1390-5-15* — (a) *Educational requirement.* (1) Applicants must have successfully completed one of the following:

(i) A full 4-year course of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's or higher degree with major study in forestry, botany, wood utilization, wood technology, chemistry, physics or closely related subject-matter fields. This course of study must have included a combined total of at least 20 semester hours course-work in engineering, mathematics and physics, and 12 semester hours of course-work in any combination of the following subjects: wood technology, lumber manufacture, seasoning, logging, forest pathology, wood preservation and treating, wood utilization, wood properties (including mechanical and physical properties), wood structure, and plywood and laminating.

(ii) A total of at least 40 semester hours of course-work in professional, scientific or technical subjects in an accredited college or university with major study in forestry, botany, wood utilization, wood technology, chemistry, physics or closely related subject-matter fields. This course-work must have included a combined total of at least 20 semester hours of course-work in engineering, mathematics and physics and 12 semes-

ter hours of course-work in any combination of the following subjects: wood technology, lumber manufacture, seasoning, logging, forest pathology, wood preservation and treating, wood utilization, wood properties (including mechanical and physical properties), wood structure and plywood and laminating, and have been supplemented by enough additional experience, or education, of an appropriate nature to total 4 years of experience and education or 4 years of education. The quality of this additional experience or education must have been such that, when combined with the required 40 semester hours in professional, scientific or technical subjects, it gives the applicant a technical knowledge comparable to that normally acquired through the successful completion of the full 4-year course of study described in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(2) Applicants for positions which involve highly technical research, design or development, or similar complex scientific functions, must have successfully completed the full 4-year course of study described in subparagraph (1) (i) of this paragraph.

(b) *Duties.* Forest Products Technologists advise on, administer, supervise or perform research or other professional and scientific work in connection with the development, improvement and utilization of wood and wood products. This work deals with such things as the protection of wood and wood products against weathering, decay insects and fire by treatments or coatings; the development and use of wood veneers, plywood and laminated wood and adhesives used to bond these materials; wood identification; wood structure in relation to growth and properties; and log and lumber grades and grading. It is also concerned with the harvesting and conversion of timber and lumber; the use of wood and wood products for containers and packing materials; the seasoning of wood; the physical properties of wood and wood products; the production and testing on a pilot plant scale of utility items made of wood; and giving consultation and advice on the application of research results to the manufacture and remanufacture of wood and wood products.

(c) *Knowledge and training requisite for performance of duties.* The field of wood and forest products technology is quite complicated and requires an intensive educational background. Forest Products Technologists cannot perform their duties without a full and complete knowledge of the physical and chemical properties of wood, the specific properties of different kinds of wood and wood products, and the methods, techniques and practices involved in the production and manufacture of wood and wood products. The duties of most of these positions are of a research nature and require exacting and detailed knowledge and training. Appointees must have the ability to apply their professional and scientific knowledge to their work in order to solve specific problems, interpret and apply the results of research in this and related fields, or to do research in wood and forest products technology. The knowledge and training required can

only be acquired through the successful completion of a directed course of study in an accredited college or university which has scientific libraries, well-equipped laboratories and thoroughly trained instructors, gives expert guidance, and evaluates progress competently.

§ 24.125 *Home Economist, GS-493-5-15*—(a) *Educational requirement.* (1) Applicants must have successfully completed one of the following:

(i) A full 4-year course of study in an accredited college or university leading to a bachelor's or higher degree with major study in home economics or a closely related subject-matter field. This course of study must have included at least 20 semester hours of course-work in home economics which was either in, or directly related to, one of the following fields of home economics: food quality and use, human nutrition, household management and family economics, housing and household equipment, or textiles and clothing.

(ii) A total of at least 30 semester hours of course-work in home economics or a closely related subject-matter field in an accredited college or university, including at least 20 semester hours either in, or directly related to, one of the following fields of home economics: food quality and use, human nutrition, household management and family economics, housing and household equipment, or textiles and clothing, plus enough additional experience, or education, of an appropriate nature to total 4 years of experience and education or 4 years of education. The quality of this additional experience or education must have been such that, when combined with the required 30 semester hours in home economics and closely related subjects, it gives the applicant a technical knowledge comparable to that normally acquired through the successful completion of the full 4-year course of study described in subdivision (i) of this subparagraph.

(2) Applicants for positions which involve highly technical research, design or development, or similar complex scientific functions, must have successfully completed the full 4-year course of study described in subparagraph (1) (i) of this paragraph.

(b) *Duties.* Home Economists advise on, administer, supervise or perform research or other professional and scientific work in the field of home economics. This work is concerned with such things as (1) food quality and use, (2) human nutrition, (3) household management and family economics, (4) housing and household equipment, and (5) textiles and clothing. Some positions are largely of a research nature. Others deal with the dissemination of professional and scientific information in connection with extension work or other Federal programs of a similar nature.

(c) *Knowledge and training requisite for performance of duties.* The duties of these positions cannot be performed successfully without a sound basic knowledge of home economics and scientific training in one of the specialized fields of home economics. The duties of research positions require even more exacting and detailed knowledge and

training. Appointees must have the ability to apply their professional and scientific knowledge to their work in order to solve specific problems, interpret and apply the results of research, both in the field of home economics and in related fields of science, or to do research in the field of home economics. The knowledge and training required can only be acquired through the successful completion of a directed course of study in an accredited college or university which has scientific libraries, well-equipped laboratories and thoroughly trained instructors, gives expert guidance, and evaluates progress competently.

(Sec. 11, 58 Stat. 390; 5 U. S. C. 860)

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

[SEAL] WM. C. HULL,
Executive Assistant.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7062; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955;
8:49 a. m.]

TITLE 6—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Chapter IV—Commodity Stabilization Service and Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture

Subchapter B—Loans, Purchases, and Other Operations

[1955 CCC Cotton Bulletin 1, Amdt. 3]

PART 427—COTTON

SUBPART—1955 COTTON LOAN PROGRAM

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

The regulations issued by Commodity Credit Corporation and the Commodity Stabilization Service published in 20 F. R. 4353 and containing the instructions and requirements with respect to the 1955 Cotton Loan Program are hereby amended as follows:

1. Section 427.606 (b) is amended to provide that cotton classed as being reduced more than one grade because of "spindle twist" is ineligible for loans, so that the amended paragraph reads as follows:

(b) Such cotton must not be false packed, waterpacked, mixed-packed, reginned, or repacked; upland cotton must not have been reduced more than one grade because of spindle twist, or reduced in grade because gin-cut or because of extraneous matter such as grass, sand, oil, dust, whole seeds, parts of seeds, motes, stems, bark, etc., extra long staple cotton must have been ginned on a roller gin, shall be of normal character, and must not have been reduced in grade or staple on account of irregularities or defects.

2. Section 427.606 (g) is amended to state the requirements for bales covered with material used under the Experimental Bale Cover Program of the National Cotton Council, so that the amended paragraph reads as follows:

(g) Each bale of cotton must weigh not less than 300 nor more than 700 pounds, gross weight, and must be adequately packaged in new material man-

ufactured for cotton bale covering, except used jute and sugar bagging will be acceptable if such bagging is clean and in sound condition. Heads of bales must be completely covered. New bagging used in the Cotton Experimental Bale Cover Program sponsored by the National Cotton Council, Memphis, Tennessee (hereinafter referred to as "Experimental Bale Cover Program") will be acceptable provided there is attached to each bale covered with such bagging a tag which identifies such bale with the program, the type of cover used on such bale and which shows the actual tare weight and the number of pounds to be added to the gross weight of the bale for the purpose of adjusting the bale to the normal gross weight under such program.

3. Section 427.609 (a) is amended to provide the method for computing the gross weight of bales covered with material used under the Experimental Bale Cover Program of the National Cotton Council, so that the amended paragraph reads as follows:

(a) Loans will be made on the gross weight of upland cotton and on the net weight of extra long staple cotton. Notes covering cotton pledged on reweights will not be accepted if it is evident that such reweights reflect an increase in weight due to the absorption of additional moisture. In making loans on upland cotton covered with cotton bagging made of cotton material manufactured specifically for covering cotton bales an allowance of 7 pounds per bale will be added to the gross weight of the bale. In order to encourage improved wrapping methods and compensate for resulting reduced tare weight, in making loans on upland cotton wrapped with material under the Experimental Bale Cover Program there will be added to the gross weight of the bale an allowance equal to the number of pounds shown by the program bale tag to be necessary "to adjust to normal gross weight" under such program. No allowances other than those provided for in this subsection will be made.

(Sec. 4, 62 Stat. 1070, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 714b. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 62 Stat. 1072, secs. 101, 401, 63 Stat. 1051, 1054; 15 U. S. C. 714c, 7 U. S. C. 1441, 1421)

Issued this 26th day of August 1955.

[SEAL] WALTER C. BERGER,
Acting Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7069; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955;
8:51 a. m.]

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter I—Agricultural Marketing Service (Standards, Inspections, Marketing Practices), Department of Agriculture

PART 27—COTTON CLASSIFICATION UNDER COTTON FUTURES LEGISLATION

REMOVAL OF SAMPLES

Pursuant to authority contained in section 4863 of the Internal Revenue

Code of 1954, (Public Law 591, 83d Congress, 68A Stat. 582; 26 U. S. C. Supp. 4863), §§ 27.28, 27.29, and 27.30 of the regulations relating to cotton classification (7 CFR 27.28, 27.29, 27.30, as amended 20 F. R. 3953) are hereby amended as follows:

1. Section 27.28 is amended to read:

§ 27.28 *Removal of samples.* (a) Samples not removed in accordance with paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section shall become the property of the Department of Agriculture and be disposed of in accordance with § 27.86.

(b) The sample may be removed by the current holder of the cotton classification certificate covering the cotton represented by such sample at any time within 30 days after whichever of the following occurs first: (1) Such certificate becomes invalid as provided in § 27.42, or (2) the certificate (covering tenderable cotton) is surrendered for cancellation without the issuance of a new certificate in lieu thereof, or (3) the cotton is classified as untenderable and an application for review is not filed within the time specified in § 27.62, or (4) the classification of the cotton is reviewed and a fiber fineness and maturity determination is made under this subpart, or (5) a period of one year elapses following the date of issuance of the original cotton class certificate: *Provided*, That the chairman of the board of cotton examiners may for good cause retain the samples for a longer period.

(c) In case a classification request shall be withdrawn prior to the classification of the cotton pursuant thereto, the applicant may, within 30 days after the date of such withdrawal, remove any samples of the cotton involved then in the possession of the Department of Agriculture.

2. Sections 27.29 and 27.30 are deleted.

The foregoing amendment relieves restrictions by allowing 30 days after the occurrence of any one of the several specified contingencies instead of the 2 weeks heretofore provided, for requesting the return of samples of cotton furnished to the Department of Agriculture for classification purposes. The amendment also relieves restrictions by providing that one of these contingencies shall be the determination of fiber fineness and maturity of the cotton involved as well as the review of the original classification, instead of merely the review of the classification. The amendment will impose no hardship on any affected persons. In order to be of maximum benefit to the affected persons, the amendment should be made effective promptly. Therefore, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) it is found upon good cause that notice and other public rulemaking procedure with respect to the amendment are impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest and the amendment may be made effective less than 30 days after publication in the Federal Register.

The foregoing amendment shall become effective 10 days after publication in the Federal Register.

(Sec. 4863, 63A Stat. 562; 26 U. S. C. Supp. 4863)

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Done at Washington, D. C., this 25th day of August 1955.

[SEAL] ROY W. LENNARTSON,
Deputy Administrator
Agricultural Marketing Service.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7055; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955;
8:47 a. m.]

**PART 68—REGULATIONS AND STANDARDS FOR
INSPECTION AND CERTIFICATION OF CER-
TAIN AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES AND
PRODUCTS THEREOF**

**SCHEDULE OF FEES AND CHARGES FOR
CERTAIN SERVICES**

Pursuant to §§ 68.43, 68.44 and 68.47 of the regulations for inspection and certification of certain agricultural commodities and products thereof (7 CFR 68.43, 68.44, 68.47) under sections 203 and 205 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U. S. C. 1622 and 1624) the following schedule of fees and charges is hereby promulgated to appear in 7 CFR 68.42a:

§ 68.42a *Fees and charges for inspections, re-inspections, and appeal inspections of certain commodities and products.* The schedule in this section prescribes fees and charges for inspections under this part by authorized salaried employees of the Department.

(a) *Inspections for compliance with quality specifications.* (1) The fees set forth below are the minimum fees for the inspection for compliance with quality specifications, of the listed commodities and products in lots consisting of a carload quantity or less.

Commodity or product	Minimum fee per carload or less
Bakery products	\$13.50
Bakery products:	
Malt, brewers.....	21.50
Malt extract.....	21.50
Pearl barley.....	13.50
Cereals	13.50
Corn products:	
Corn grits.....	13.50
Corn meal.....	13.50
Corn sugar.....	12.50
Corn syrup.....	12.50
Dextrin.....	21.50
Dextrose (see also feeds and oils).....	21.50
Feeds:	
Alfalfa meal and pellets.....	13.50
Bone meal.....	16.50
Bran.....	13.50
Brewers dried grains.....	13.50
Cracked corn.....	12.50
Cracked wheat.....	12.50
Distillers dried grains.....	13.50
Fish meal.....	13.50
Gluten feeds.....	13.50
Meat packing by-product feeds.....	16.50
Molasses (for feed).....	13.50
Rolled barley.....	13.50
Oilseed meals.....	13.50
Oilseed cake and pellets.....	13.50
Shorts.....	13.50
Flours:	
Buckwheat.....	13.50
Prepared mix.....	16.50
Rye flour.....	12.50
Soy flour.....	16.50
Semolina.....	12.50
Wholewheat (Graham) flour.....	13.50
Wheat flour (hard wheat).....	16.50
Wheat flour (soft wheat).....	13.50

Commodity or product	Minimum fee per carload or less
Oils: ¹	
Castor oil.....	\$43.00
Corn oil.....	13.50
Cottonseed oil.....	16.50
Fish oils.....	16.50
Linseed oil, raw.....	27.00
Linseed oil, boiled.....	32.50
Salad oil.....	16.50
Soybean oil.....	16.50
Sunflower seed oil.....	13.50
Tung oil.....	32.50
Shortening, vegetable.....	25.00
Soaps:	
Laundry soap.....	27.00
Toilet soap.....	32.50
Scouring cleanser.....	21.50
Starch from grain.....	13.50
Wheat products:	
Macaroni.....	13.50
Noodles (all kinds).....	20.00
Spaghetti.....	13.50
Vermicelli (see also feeds and flours).....	13.50
Miscellaneous:	
Copa.....	12.50
Dough improver.....	13.50
Monosodium glutamate.....	16.50
Mustard seed (for processing).....	12.50
Stearic acid.....	22.00
Sulfonated fats, oils and fatty acids.....	27.00
Tallow, inedible.....	27.00
Yeast, active dry.....	27.00
Yeast, nutritional.....	32.50

¹Does not include tests for refining loss (see paragraph (c).)

Other commodities and products assigned to the Grain Division: Fees based on the cost at \$4 per hour plus travel and per diem at rates in accordance with those prescribed in subparagraph (3) of this paragraph and other items of expense, if any. (See also paragraph (g) of this section.)

(2) The minimum fees for the inspection for compliance with quality specifications, of larger than carload lots of the commodities and products listed in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, in warehouses or elsewhere, except in the case of bulk oils, will be computed at the carload rate, charging the carload fee for each 100,000 pounds or fraction thereof. Fees for larger than carload lots of oils in bulk such as storage tanks, tank barges, and steamships, shall be at the rate of 10 cents per 1,000 pounds for the first 500,000 pounds plus 5 cents per 1,000 pounds or portion thereof for that quantity, if any, in excess of 500,000 pounds in the lot. For the purposes of this paragraph the oil in each tank or other unit shall be considered a separate lot. If more than one sample from a lot is drawn and analyzed, the extra cost of such analysis shall be included in the total charges. In no case shall the fee for any commodity or product under this paragraph be less than the minimum listed in this paragraph for a carload or less. The fees provided for in this paragraph shall not apply to oils in drums or other small containers.

(3) The fees provided for in subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph cover sampling, testing (including laboratory tests required by the usual specifications) and certifying commodities and products for quality specifications at points where inspectors are located. There will be added to the fees charged under those paragraphs additional fees

in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section to cover laboratory tests other than those required by usual specifications and in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section to cover fees paid to licensed samplers for obtaining samples at points where no inspector is located, and fees to cover any further expenses for time (including standby time) at the rate of \$4.00 per hour, per diem at the rate of \$12.00 per day or quarter portion thereof, mileage at the rate of seven cents per mile for travel by automobile, and the cost of other travel, and other items, incurred in obtaining samples.

(b) *Special inspection services.* Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, special services under this part, such as inspecting commodities and products for condition, checkloading commodities and products, examining containers for suitability for storing and shipping commodities and products, and similar services, will be charged for on the basis of the time consumed at the rate of \$4.00 per hour, plus cost of travel and per diem at rates in accordance with those prescribed in paragraph (a) (3) of this section, and other items of expense incurred in furnishing the service. If a laboratory test or grade factor analysis is required in connection with the inspection for condition of commodities and products, the fee for such test or analysis shall be in accordance with the applicable fee under paragraph (a) or (c) of this section and shall be included as an item of expense in computing the total cost of the service.

(c) *Special tests and grade factor analyses.* Fees for the inspection of commodities and products to determine one or more factors of quality covered by specifications when not inspected for compliance with complete quality specifications, or involving laboratory tests other than those required by the usual specifications, or tests for one or more factors of grade when not inspected for grade, will be computed as follows:

(1) Fee to cover the cost of sampling on the basis of time at \$4.00 per hour plus per diem and travel expense, if any, at rates in accordance with those prescribed in paragraph (a) (3) of this section, with a minimum of \$1.00 per sample;

(2) Fee for certification and record, \$1.00 for each certificate issued; plus

(3) Fee for laboratory tests, or grade factor analyses, as listed below:

Kind of test	Fee per sample
Alcohol insoluble (in soap).....	\$2.50
Anhydrous soap.....	6.00
Ash.....	1.25
Bleached color (of oil).....	2.50
Bread-baking test.....	14.00
Break test (of oil).....	5.00
Bromate (in soy flour).....	4.00
Calcium.....	10.00
Cold test (of oil).....	1.25
Color (of oil).....	1.25
Dextrose.....	2.50
Diastatic activity (of flour).....	7.00
Egg solids.....	5.00

¹When a laboratory test for any factor or factors is made on a specific moisture basis or on a moisture free basis the fee for oven moisture determination shall be added to the fee for such test.

Kind of test	Fee per sample
Enrichment (quick test for flour)-----	\$1.00
Fat (by acid hydrolysis)-----	3.00
Fat (by extraction)-----	2.00
Fat acidity-----	2.50
Fiber, crude-----	5.00
Filth-----	10.00
Flash point (of oil)-----	2.00
Free alkali in soap-----	2.50
Free fatty acids (in oil)-----	1.25
Foos (in oil)-----	2.50
Heating test (oils and shortenings)-----	1.25
Impurities, insoluble, in oil-----	2.50
Insect fragments (in flour)-----	14.00
Iodine number (of oil)-----	2.50
Iodine number (refractometric, applicable only to oils of flaxseed and soybeans when oil content is also determined)-----	1.25
Iron-----	10.00
Keeping time (of shortening)-----	5.00
Melting point (Wiley)-----	2.50
Milling (wheat to flour)-----	12.00
Moisture (distillation)-----	2.50
Moisture (oven)-----	1.25
Monoglyceride-----	6.00
Oil content of oil seeds-----	2.00
pH (hydrogen ion concentration)-----	1.25
Phosphorus (in feeds)-----	7.50
Pressuremeter value-----	2.50
Protein-----	2.50
Refining loss (of oils)-----	10.00
Riboflavin-----	10.00
Rope spore count (in yeast)-----	11.00
Salt (extraction)-----	2.50
Salt (in soap)-----	2.00
Saponification number-----	2.50
Sieve test-----	1.25
Smoke point-----	2.00
Specific gravity-----	2.50
Thiamine-----	5.00
Titer test-----	7.50
Unsaponifiable matter (of oil)-----	10.00
Vitamin A (in oil)-----	7.50
Water insolubles (in soap)-----	4.00
Water absorption (soy flour)-----	1.25
Water-soluble protein-----	5.00

(ii) Fees for grade factor analyses: For each grade factor analysis, such as test weight, moisture, damage, heat damage, splits, cracked kernels, other grains, mixture of classes, foreign material, or dockage, as defined in any official U. S. Standards, the fee shall be 50 cents, with a minimum of \$2.00 for each sample analyzed.

(iii) The laboratory tests and grade factor analyses listed in subdivisions (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph are those most commonly required in the inspection of commodities and products covered by this schedule. The fees for laboratory tests or factor analyses not listed in said paragraphs will be based on the cost at \$4.00 per hour.

(d) *Reinspection and appeal inspection fees and charges.* The fees and charges for reinspections, and for appeal inspections for which a charge is to be made under § 68.44, with respect to commodities and products covered by this schedule, shall be the same as those for inspection of such commodities and products.

(e) *Licensed samplers' fees and charges.* Fees and charges for the drawing of samples of commodities and products covered by this schedule by a licensed sampler shall be in accordance with the terms of the agreement under which the sampling is performed. Information as to the applicable fees and charges in specific cases may be obtained from the Director.

(f) *Charges for extra copies of certificates.* The original and not more than four copies of a certificate for any commodity or product covered by this schedule may be issued to the applicant for inspection, or on his order, without extra charge. When more copies are desired, they will be furnished for a fee of 25 cents per copy, provided the request for such extra copies is made at the time of application for inspection; otherwise the charge will be \$1.00 for one to four extra copies and 25 cents for each copy in excess of four.

(g) *Certain commodities and inspections excepted.* (1) This schedule does not include fees and charges for the inspection of beans, hay, lentils, peas, and rice for grade; hops for content of seeds, leaves, and stems, and for aphid infestation; and seeds for origin, germination and purity.

(2) This schedule does not apply to service under a cooperative agreement which contains provisions for fees and charges inconsistent herewith.

(Sec. 205, 60 Stat. 1090; 7 U. S. C. 1624. Interprets or applies sec. 203, 60 Stat. 1089; 7 U. S. C. 1622)

The foregoing schedule makes increases in fees for services provided under the regulations in 7 CFR Part 68 which are necessary to cover the present cost of such services. The principal legislation authorizing the services requires the collection of fees equal as nearly as may be to cover the cost of the services. What the cost is and the fees necessary to cover it are matters wholly within the knowledge of the Department of Agriculture. Therefore under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the schedule are impracticable and unnecessary, and good cause is found for making the schedule effective less than 30 days after its publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

The foregoing schedule shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., September 1, 1955, with respect to all services thereafter rendered under 7 CFR Part 68, as amended, for the commodities and products covered by the schedule.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 25th day of August 1955.

[SEAL] B. W. WHITLOCK,
Acting Director Grain Division,
Agricultural Marketing Service.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7056; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955; 8:47 a. m.]

Chapter III—Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—EUROPEAN CHAFER

On March 10, 1955, pursuant to a notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on February 24, 1955 (20 F. R. 1156), a public hearing was held with respect to a proposal to quarantine the States of Connecticut, New York, and West Virginia, under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended

(37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161) because of the discovery in such States of the European chafer. On July 19, 1955, a notice of rule making setting forth the proposed notice of quarantine and supplementary regulations was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (20 F. R. 5145). After due consideration of all matters presented at the public hearing or pursuant to the notice of rule making and under the authority of sections 8 and 9 of said Plant Quarantine Act and section 3 of the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 143) the notice of quarantine and supplementary regulations are hereby issued to appear, in a new subpart under the heading "European chafer," in 7 CFR Part 301, as follows:

QUARANTINE

Sec. 301.77 Notice of quarantine.

REGULATIONS

- 301.77-1 Definitions.
- 301.77-2 Designation of regulated areas.
- 301.77-3 Regulated articles.
- 301.77-4 Conditions governing movement of certain regulated articles.
- 301.77-5 Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and limited permits.
- 301.77-6 Assembly of articles for inspection.
- 301.77-7 Cancellation of certificates or limited permits.
- 301.77-8 Inspection of shipments en route.
- 301.77-9 Shipments for experimental and scientific purposes.
- 301.77-10 Nonliability of Department.

AUTHORITY: §§ 301.77 to 301.77-10 issued under sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1270, sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U. S. C. 143, 162. Interpret or apply sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161.

QUARANTINE

§ 301.77 *Notice of quarantine.* Under the authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161), and after the public hearing required thereby, the States of Connecticut, New York, and West Virginia are hereby quarantined to prevent the spread of the European chafer, a dangerous insect notoriously injurious to pastures, lawns, and certain cultivated crops and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, and under the authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act and the Insect Pest Act of March 3, 1905 (7 U. S. C. 141 et seq.), regulations are hereinafter prescribed governing the movement of European chafers and carriers thereof. Hereafter (a) forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or herbaceous plants or parts thereof for planting purposes; (b) sand, soil, gravel, humus, compost, and decomposed manure, moved independently or in connection with nursery stock or other products or articles; and (c) trucks, wagons, railway cars, aircraft, boats, and other means of conveyance and containers and other products and articles of any character whatsoever that might present a hazard of spread of the European chafer as determined in accordance with the regulations supplemental hereto (§§ 301.77-1 to 301.77-10), shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for trans-

portation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from any of said quarantined States into or through any other State, Territory, or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in §§ 301.77-1 to 301.77-10 and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the requirements of this quarantine and of the regulations supplemental hereto, except as otherwise provided in such regulations, are hereby limited to the areas in any quarantined State which may be designated as regulated areas as provided in such regulations, as long as, in the judgment of the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, the enforcement of said regulations as to such regulated areas will be adequate to prevent the spread of the European chafer, except that such limitation is further conditioned upon the affected States providing for and enforcing control of the movement within such States of the regulated articles under the same conditions as those which apply to their interstate movement under the provisions of currently existing Federal quarantine regulations, and upon their enforcing such control and sanitation measures with respect to such areas or portions thereof as, in the judgment of said Administrator, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread therefrom within such State of the said insect infestation: *Provided further* That whenever the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch shall find that facts exist as to the pest risk involved in the movement of one or more of the articles to which the regulations supplemental hereto (§§ 301.77-1 to 301.77-10) apply, except live European chafers in any stage of development, making it safe to modify, by making less stringent, the requirements contained in such supplemental regulations, he shall set forth and publish such finding in administrative instructions, specifying the manner in which the applicable regulations should be made less stringent, whereupon such modification shall become effective, for such period and for such regulated area or portion thereof and for such article or articles as shall be specified in said administrative instructions, and every reasonable effort shall be made to give publicity to such administrative instructions throughout the affected areas.

REGULATIONS

§ 301.77-1 *Definitions*. For the purpose of the regulations in this subpart the following terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *European chafer*. The insect known as the European chafer (*Amphimallon majalis* (Razoumowsky)), in any stage of development.

(b) *Infestation*. The presence of the European chafer.

(c) *Regulated areas*. The States, counties, cities, townships, towns, districts, villages, and other minor civil divisions, or parts thereof, designated in administrative instructions under § 301.77-2 as regulated areas.

(d) *Nursery stock*. Forest, field, nursery, or greenhouse-grown woody or

herbaceous plants or parts thereof for planting purposes.

(e) *Regulated articles*. European chafers and products and articles regulated under this subpart.

(f) *Inspector*. An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(g) *"Moved"* ("movement," "move") Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved, interstate, directly or indirectly, from a regulated area. "Movement" and "move" shall be construed accordingly.

(h) *Certificate*. A document evidencing compliance with the requirements of this subpart.

(i) *Limited permit*. A document authorizing the movement of regulated articles to a restricted destination for limited handling, utilization, or processing.

(j) *Interstate*. From one State, Territory, or District of the United States into or through another.

§ 301.77-2 *Designation of regulated areas*. The Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch shall, from time to time, in administrative instructions promulgated by him, list the counties, cities, townships, towns, districts, villages, and other minor civil divisions, or parts thereof, in the quarantined States in which infestation of the European chafer has been determined to exist, or in which it has been determined such infestation is likely to exist, or which it is deemed necessary to regulate because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities, and shall designate such counties, cities, and other civil divisions, or parts thereof, as constituting the regulated areas. Any civil division, or part thereof, so designated shall continue in a regulated status until the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch shall have determined that adequate eradication measures have been practiced for a sufficient length of time to eradicate the European chafer therein and that regulation of such area is not otherwise necessary under this section, and shall have issued administrative instructions revoking the designation of such civil division, or part thereof, as a regulated area.

§ 301.77-3 *Regulated articles*—(a) *European chafers; removal prohibited, exception*. The removal from any State or Territory to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from said District to any State or Territory, of live European chafers, except for scientific purposes, is prohibited by the Insect Pest Act (7 U. S. C. 141) Provisions for the removal of live European chafers, for scientific purposes, are set forth in § 301.77-9.

(b) *Other regulated articles; movement regulated*. Unless exempted by administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch, the movement from any regulated area of any of the following is permitted only under the conditions provided in this subpart: Nursery stock; sand, soil, gravel, humus, compost, or decomposed

manure, moved independently or in connection with any nursery stock or other products or articles; or any truck, wagon, railway car, aircraft, boat, or other means of conveyance, or container, or other product or article of any character whatsoever, which in the judgment of an inspector presents a hazard of the spread of the European chafer, by reason of infestation or exposure.

§ 301.77-4 *Conditions governing movement of certain regulated articles*—

(a) *Nursery stock; sand, soil, etc.* (1) Nursery stock; and sand, soil, gravel, humus, compost, and decomposed manure, moved independently of or in connection with nursery stock or other products or articles, which originate in a regulated area, may be moved from any regulated area to or through any point outside thereof if a certificate or limited permit has been issued therefor in compliance with § 301.77-5 and if the requirements of subparagraphs (2) and (3) of this paragraph are also met.

(2) Every container of regulated articles designated in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, when offered for shipment, and shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a valid certificate or limited permit as required by said paragraph, except that in the case of less-than-carload freight shipments a certificate attached to one of the containers and another certificate attached to the waybill will be sufficient, and carlot freight or express shipments, either in containers or in bulk, require only a certificate attached to the waybill.

(3) Subsequent to certification as provided in § 301.77-5, regulated articles designated in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph must be loaded, handled, and shipped only under such protection and safeguards against infestation as are required by the inspector.

(4) No certificates are required for the movement of regulated articles of kinds designated in subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, which originate outside any regulated area and are moving through or reshipped from any regulated area, when the point of origin is clearly indicated, when the identity has been maintained, and when the articles are safeguarded against infestation while in the regulated area. Otherwise such regulated articles shall be subject to all of the requirements of subparagraphs (1) (2) and (3) of this paragraph.

(b) *Means of conveyance, containers, other products and articles, when hazardous*. Trucks, wagons, railway cars, aircraft, boats, and other means of conveyance, containers, and other products and articles of any character whatsoever, which in the judgment of an inspector present a hazard of the spread of the European chafer, by reason of infestation or exposure, may be moved from any regulated area to or through any point outside thereof after they have been thoroughly cleaned, disinfested, or otherwise treated under the observation of an inspector and in accordance with methods selected by him from administratively authorized procedures known

to be effective under the conditions in which applied. Otherwise they are prohibited such movement except under limited permit. Notice of the application of such requirements to particular means of conveyance, containers, and other products and articles under this paragraph shall be given to the person in charge thereof.

§ 301.77-5 *Conditions governing the issuance of certificates and limited permits*—(a) *Certificates*. Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement from a regulated area of the regulated articles designated in § 301.77-4 (a) under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When, in the judgment of the inspector, they have not been exposed to infestation.

(2) When they have been examined by an inspector and found to be free of infestation.

(3) When they have been treated under the observation of an inspector and in accordance with methods selected by him from administratively authorized procedures known to be effective under the conditions in which applied.

(b) *Limited permits*. Limited permits may be issued by the inspector for the movement from a regulated area of non-certified regulated articles designated in § 301.77-4 (a) or (b) to specified destinations for limited handling, utilization, or processing. Persons shipping, transporting, or receiving such articles may be required by the inspector to enter into written agreements with the Plant Pest Control Branch to maintain such safeguards against the establishment and spread of infestation and to comply with such conditions as to the maintenance of identity, handling, or subsequent movement of such articles and to the cleaning or treatment of trucks, wagons, railway cars, aircraft, boats, and other means of conveyance and containers used in the transportation of such articles as may be required by the inspector.

§ 301.77-6 *Assembly of articles for inspection*. Persons intending to move any of the regulated articles designated in § 301.77-4 (a) shall make application for inspection as far in advance as possible, shall so handle such articles as to safeguard them from infestation and shall assemble them at such points and in such manner as the inspector shall designate to facilitate inspection. All costs, including storage, transportation, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the shipper.

§ 301.77-7 *Cancellation of certificates or limited permits*. Certificates or limited permits for any regulated articles issued under the regulations in this subpart may be withdrawn or canceled and further certificates or permits for such articles refused by the inspector whenever he determines the further use of such certificates or permits might result in the dissemination of the European chafer.

§ 301.77-8 *Inspection of shipments en route*. Any vehicle, boat, ship, vessel, or receptacle, moving interstate which an inspector has probable cause to believe carries or contains any European chafer the transportation of which is illegal or any other regulated article controlled by § 301.77 and the regulations in this subpart shall be subject to inspection by the inspector.

§ 301.77-9 *Shipments for experimental and scientific purposes*. Live European chafers may be removed from any State or Territory to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia, or from said District to any State or Territory, and other articles subject to the requirements of the regulations in this subpart may be moved interstate from any regulated area, for experimental or other scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch. The container or, if there is none, the article itself shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Plant Pest Control Branch.

§ 301.77-10 *Nonliability of Department*. The United States Department of Agriculture disclaims liability for any cost incident to inspection or treatment required under the regulations in this subpart, other than for the services of the inspector.

The foregoing quarantine and regulations shall be effective on and after September 1, 1955.

The purpose of the quarantine and supplementary regulations is to prevent the spread of the European chafer from Connecticut, New York, and West Virginia, where it is known to occur, to other parts of the United States. The supplementary regulations provide methods whereby host material may be inspected and treated or otherwise made eligible for interstate movement from regulated areas. The regulations also govern the movement of live European chafers for scientific purposes.

The Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch will supplement these regulations by issuing administrative instructions listing the counties, cities, townships, towns, districts, villages, and other minor civil divisions, or parts thereof, in the quarantined States in which infestation of the European chafer has been determined to exist, or in which it has been determined such infestation is likely to exist, or which it is deemed necessary to regulate because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities, and designating such localities as regulated areas.

In order to be of maximum protection to the public the foregoing quarantine and regulations should be made effective as soon as possible. Therefore under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) good cause is found for making them effective less than 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 26th day of August 1955.

[SEAL] M. R. CLARKSON,
Acting Administrator
Agricultural Research Service.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7065; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955; 8:49 a. m.]

[P. F. C. 614]

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES

SUBPART—EUROPEAN CHAFER

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS EXEMPTING CERTAIN ARTICLES FROM SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to the authority conferred on him by the second proviso of the European chafer quarantine (Notice of Quarantine No. 77, 7 CFR § 301.77¹) under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912 (7 U. S. C. 161), the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch hereby issues administrative instructions exempting certain regulated articles from the requirements of §§ 301.77-4 and 301.77-5 of the regulations supplemental to the said notice of quarantine (7 CFR 301.77-4, 301.77-5¹) such administrative instructions to appear as § 301.77a in Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, as follows:

§ 301.77a *Administrative instructions exempting certain articles from specified requirements*. It has been found that facts exist as to the past risk involved in the movement of the following regulated articles under the regulations in this subpart which make it safe to make less stringent the requirements of the regulations with respect to the movement of such articles from any regulated area, as hereinafter provided. The following articles are hereby exempt from the requirements of §§ 301.77-4 and 301.77-5 when they have not been exposed to infestation:

(a) Seeds and cones.

(b) True bulbs, corms, and tubers, when dormant, except for storage growth, and when free from soil.

(c) Single dahlia tubers or small dahlia root-divisions when free from stems, cavities, and soil. (Dahlia tubers, other than single tubers or small root-divisions meeting these conditions, require certification.)

(d) Plants when growing exclusively in *Osmunda* fiber.

(e) Trailing arbutus or Mayflower (*epigaea repens*) plants or parts thereof, when free from soil.

(f) Moss, clubmoss, and ground-pine or running pine plants or parts thereof, when free from soil.

(g) Soil-free aquatic plants.

(h) Soil-free plant cuttings without roots.

(i) Soil-free rooted cuttings, which, at the time of shipment, have not developed a root system sufficient to conceal larvae of the European chafer.

(Sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1270, sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U. S. C. 143, 162. Interprets or applies

¹ See F. R. Document 55-7065, *supra*.

sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161)

These instructions shall become effective September 1, 1955.

The foregoing administrative instructions relieve restrictions by permitting the movement of certain articles without a certificate or limited permit under the European chafer quarantine and regulations. It has been determined that such movement will not result in the spread of the European chafer and that the restrictions provided by the quarantine and regulations upon such movement are unnecessary. In order to be of maximum benefit to affected shippers, the instructions relieving such restrictions should be made effective as soon as possible. Therefore, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) it is found upon good cause that notice and other public ruling making procedure with respect to the instructions are impracticable and unnecessary.

Since the instructions relieve restrictions, they are within the exception in section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act and may properly be made effective less than 30 days after their publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Secs. 8, 9, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161, 162; 7 CFR Supp., 301.77)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 26th day of August 1955.

[SEAL] W L. POPHAM,
Chief Plant Pest Control Branch.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7067; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955;
8:50 a. m.]

[P. P. C. 613]

PART 301—DOMESTIC QUARANTINE NOTICES SUBPART—EUROPEAN CHAFER

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS DESIGNATING CERTAIN LOCALITIES AS REGULATED AREAS

On July 19, 1955, and August 5, 1955, there were published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (20 F. R. 5147, 5662) notices of rule making setting forth proposed administrative instructions listing counties and other civil divisions, and parts thereof, in which infestation of the European chafer has been determined to exist, or in which it has been determined such infestation is likely to exist, or which it is deemed necessary to regulate because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine enforcement purposes from infested localities, thereby proposing to designate such counties and other civil divisions, and parts thereof, as European chafer regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in a new subpart, under the heading "European chafer," in Title 7, Chapter III, Part 301, of the Code of Federal Regulations. After due consideration of all matters presented pursuant to the notices of rule making and pursuant to § 301.77-2 of the regulations supplemental to the European chafer Quarantine (7 CFR 301.77-2¹) under section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912, as

amended (7 U. S. C. 161) administrative instructions are hereby issued as follows:

§ 301.77-2a *Administrative instructions designating regulated areas under the European chafer quarantine and regulations.* Infestations of the European chafer have been determined to exist in the counties and other civil divisions, and parts thereof, listed below, or it has been determined that such infestation is likely to exist therein, or it is deemed necessary to regulate such civil divisions and parts thereof because of their proximity to infestation or their inseparability for quarantine purposes from infested localities. Accordingly, such counties and other civil divisions, and parts thereof, are hereby designated as European chafer regulated areas within the meaning of the provisions in this subpart:

CONNECTICUT

New Haven County. That area, comprising part of the town of Meriden, included within a circle having a 1-mile radius and center at the intersection of Wilber Cross Parkway (Connecticut Route 15) and U. S. Highway 5.

NEW YORK

Chemung County. That area, comprising part of the city of Elmira, bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Bonview Street and Ogden Avenue, proceeding south on Ogden Avenue to Roe Avenue, thence east on Roe Avenue to Bridgman Street, thence south on Bridgman Street to Washington Avenue, thence west on Washington Avenue to Hoffman Street and continuing west of Hoffman Street approximately 2,400 feet, thence northerly approximately 2,300 feet, thence easterly approximately 1,600 feet and continuing east on Bonview Street to the point of beginning.

Erie County. That area, comprising part of the city of Buffalo, bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Delaware Avenue and Humboldt Parkway, proceeding southeast on Humboldt Parkway to East Delavan Avenue, thence west on East and West Delavan Avenues to Delaware Avenue, and thence northerly on Delaware Avenue to the point of beginning.

Monroe County. The entire county.

Niagara County. That area, comprising part of the city of Niagara Falls, included within a circle having a ½-mile radius and center at the intersection of College and Highland Avenues.

Onondaga County. That area, comprising parts of the city of Syracuse and the town of Salina, bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Court Street and Kuhl Avenue, proceeding northeast and east on Court Street to Teall Avenue, thence south on Teall Avenue to Grant Boulevard, thence east on Grant Boulevard to Butternut Street, thence north on Butternut Street to Hillside Street, and thence northwest on Kuhl Avenue to the point of beginning.

That area, comprising part of the town of Salina, bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Onondaga Lake and a southwestern extension of Electronics Parkway and continuing northeast to Electronics Parkway, thence northeast along Electronics Parkway to Hopkins Road, thence east along Hopkins Road to Buckley Road, thence southwest on Buckley Road to Seventh North Street, thence southeast on Seventh North Street to the new U. S. Highway 11, thence southwest along said highway to the Syracuse City Line, thence following the said City Line northwest and southwest to Onondaga Lake, and thence northwest along the lake shore to the point of beginning.

Ontario County. Towns of Canandaigua, Farmington, Geneva, Gorham, Hopewell, Manchester, Phelps, Seneca, and Victor, and the cities of Canandaigua and Geneva.

Seneca County. Towns of Junius and Tyre.

Wayne County. The entire county.

WEST VIRGINIA

Hampshire County. District of Bloomery and town of Capon Bridge.

These administrative instructions shall become effective September 1, 1955.

These instructions list the localities regulated under the European chafer notice of quarantine and supplemental regulations and supplement such regulations. Both regulations and instructions must be made concurrently effective in order to carry out the purposes of the regulations. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003), it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the foregoing instructions are impracticable and contrary to the public interest and good cause is found for making the effective date thereof less than 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 3, 33 Stat. 1270, Sec. 9, 37 Stat. 318; 7 U. S. C. 143, 162. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 26th day of August 1955.

[SEAL] W L. POPHAM,
Chief, Plant Pest Control Branch.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7066; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955;
8:50 a. m.]

Chapter IX—Agricultural Marketing Service (Marketing Agreements and Orders), Department of Agriculture

PART 927—MILK IN THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN MARKETING AREA

TRANSPORTATION DIFFERENTIALS

CROSS REFERENCE: For regulations affecting § 927.42, see F. R. Document 55-7072 (§ 927.500), *infra*.

PART 927—MILK IN THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN MILK MARKETING AREA

SUBPART—DETERMINATION AND PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF FREIGHT ZONES

The Market Administrator hereby determines and publicly announces freight zones for pool plants pursuant to § 927.42 of the order, as amended (7 CFR Part 927) regulating the handling of milk in the New York metropolitan milk marketing area. Such freight zones shall replace the current freight zones, and shall become effective the first of the month following thirty days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Notice of intention to determine and publicly announce freight zones and opportunity to submit written data, views and arguments was issued July 8, 1955 (20 F. R. 5267). After careful consideration of the data, views and arguments

¹ See F. R. Document 55-7065, *supra*.

submitted by interested parties, it is determined that the freight zones set forth below are the proper freight zones. These are the same zones as were contained in the above-mentioned notice.

§ 927.500 *Freight zones.* The freight zones for pool plants located outside the marketing area, as determined and announced by the market administrator pursuant to § 927.42, are as follows:

Accord, N. Y.	91-100
Adams, N. Y.	301-310
Adams Center, N. Y.	311-320
Addison, N. Y.	251-260
Afton, N. Y.	161-170
Akeley, Pa.	381-390
Allamuchy, N. J.	51-60
Amsterdam, N. Y.	171-175
Andes, N. Y.	151-160
Andover, N. Y.	291-300
Antwerp, N. Y.	301-310
Apulia, N. Y.	231-240
Arcade, N. Y.	341-350
Arkport, N. Y.	291-300
Auburn, N. Y.	241-250
Bainbridge, N. Y.	171-175
Bath, N. Y.	261-270
Beacon, N. Y.	51-60
Bear Lake, Pa.	401-410
Beaver Springs, Pa.	201-210
Belle Mead, N. J.	41-50
Bellefonte, Pa.	241-250
Belmont, N. Y.	301-310
Belvidere, N. J.	71-75
Binghamton, N. Y.	161-170
Bingley, N. Y.	231-240
Black River, N. Y.	301-310
Blairstown, N. J.	61-70
Blooming Grove, N. Y.	51-60
Bloomville, N. Y.	161-170
Blossvale, N. Y.	251-260
Bolling Springs, Pa.	181-190
Bombay, N. Y.	361-370
Boonville, N. Y.	251-260
Bouckville, N. Y.	221-225
Bovina Center, N. Y.	151-160
Bridgewater, N. Y.	211-220
Brier Hill, N. Y.	341-350
Broadway, N. J.	61-70
Bullville, N. Y.	71-75
Burke, N. Y.	351-360
Burnside, N. Y.	61-70
Buskirk, N. Y.	161-170
Califon, N. J.	51-60
Callicoon, N. Y.	111-120
Camden, N. Y.	261-270
Campbell, N. Y.	251-260
Canajoharie, N. Y.	181-190
Canastota, N. Y.	241-250
Candor, N. Y.	201-210
Canisteo, N. Y.	281-290
Cannonsville, N. Y.	141-150
Canoe Camp, Pa.	231-240
Canton, N. Y.	341-350
Canton, Pa.	211-220
Cape Vincent, N. Y.	326-330
Castorland, N. Y.	281-290
Cato, N. Y.	261-270
Cazenovia, N. Y.	231-240
Centerville, Pa.	401-410
Central Bridge, N. Y.	161-170
Central Square, N. Y.	261-270
Champlain, N. Y.	331-340
Chateaugay, N. Y.	351-360
Chatham, N. Y.	126-130
Chaumont, N. Y.	311-320
Cherry Valley, N. Y.	181-190
Churubusco, N. Y.	351-360
Cincinnati, N. Y.	201-210
Circleville, N. Y.	71-75
Cleona, Pa.	151-160
Clifford, Pa.	131-140
Clinton, N. Y.	231-240
Clyde, N. Y.	281-290
Cobleskill, N. Y.	161-170
Cochecton, N. Y.	101-110
Columbia Cross Roads, Pa.	211-220
Conklin, N. Y.	161-170
Coopers town, N. Y.	201-210
Copenhagen, N. Y.	281-290

Coventry, N. Y.	170-180	Lo Raysville, Pa.	181-190
Croghan, N. Y.	231-240	Lewisburg, Pa.	181-190
Crown Point, N. Y.	241-250	Lexington, N. Y.	126-130
Cuba, N. Y.	321-325	Liberty, N. Y.	101-110
Davenport Center, N. Y.	171-175	Liberty, Pa.	231-240
Deansboro, N. Y.	226-230	Limerick, N. Y.	311-320
Deer River, N. Y.	281-290	Lincoln, Pa.	141-150
DeKalb Junction, N. Y.	331-340	Liston, N. Y.	351-360
Delaware, N. J.	71-75	Lisle, N. Y.	191-200
Delhi, N. Y.	161-170	Little Falls, N. Y.	201-210
Deposit, N. Y.	141-150	Little Valley, N. Y.	351-360
Dolgeville, N. Y.	201-210	Locke, N. Y.	226-230
Douglas Crossing, N. Y.	311-320	Lowville, N. Y.	271-275
Dryden, N. Y.	211-220	Lycoming, N. Y.	291-300
Dushore, Pa.	181-190	Lyons Falls, N. Y.	261-270
East Freetown, N. Y.	201-210	MacDougall, N. Y.	251-260
Eaton, N. Y.	221-225	Madrid, N. Y.	351-360
Edmeston, N. Y.	201-210	Mallory, N. Y.	261-270
Edwards, N. Y.	321-325	Malone, N. Y.	341-350
Elizabethville, Pa.	171-175	Manchester Depot, Vt.	201-210
Elkland, Pa.	251-260	Manorville, N. Y.	141-150
Ellenburg, N. Y.	341-350	Manfield, Pa.	231-240
Ellenburg Center, N. Y.	351-360	Marathon, N. Y.	191-200
Ellicottville, N. Y.	351-360	Margaretville, N. Y.	131-140
Elliottsburg, Pa.	201-210	Marshall, N. Y.	226-230
Elton, N. Y.	341-350	Martville, N. Y.	271-275
Essex, N. Y.	270-280	Mascena Springs, N. Y.	361-370
Evans Mills, N. Y.	311-320	Maybury Mills, N. Y.	211-220
Fairdale, Pa.	161-170	Mayville, N. Y.	401-410
Fair Haven, Vt.	221-225	Mexico, N. Y.	276-280
Fillmore, N. Y.	326-330	Moyertown, Pa.	141-150
Flemington, N. J.	51-60	Middleburg, N. Y.	151-160
Fly Creek, N. Y.	201-210	Middleburg, Pa.	191-200
Fort Ann, N. Y.	201-210	Middlebury, Vt.	251-260
Fort Covington, N. Y.	381-370	Middlebury Center, Pa.	251-260
Fort Edward, N. Y.	191-200	Middletown, N. Y.	61-70
Fort Hunter, N. Y.	170-180	Middletown Springs, Vt.	226-230
Fort Plain, N. Y.	191-200	Middleville, N. Y.	211-220
Foster, Pa.	141-150	Millburg, Pa.	191-200
Frankfort, N. Y.	211-220	Millintown, Pa.	211-220
Franklin, N. Y.	170-180	Millford, N. Y.	191-200
Franklindale, Pa.	201-210	Millertown, Pa.	201-210
Franklinville, N. Y.	341-350	Mill Hall, Pa.	231-240
Fraser, N. Y.	161-170	Millport, Pa.	301-310
Frenchtown, N. J.	61-70	Milton, Pa.	181-190
Frewsburg, N. Y.	381-390	Montgomery, N. Y.	61-70
Fultonville, N. Y.	181-190	Montrose, Pa.	151-160
Galeton, Pa.	271-275	Moravia, N. Y.	231-240
Georgetown, N. Y.	211-220	Mount Joy, Pa.	151-160
Glenfield, N. Y.	261-270	Mount Upton, N. Y.	176-180
Gorham, N. Y.	270-280	Munnsville, N. Y.	226-230
Gouverneur, N. Y.	311-320	Newark Valley, N. Y.	191-200
Gracie, N. Y.	211-220	New Berlin, N. Y.	191-200
Grand Gorge, N. Y.	141-150	Newburgh, N. Y.	51-60
Granville, N. Y.	211-220	Newfoundland, Pa.	111-120
Graybills, Pa.	170-180	New Holland, Pa.	131-140
Great Barrington, Mass.	121-125	New Kingston, N. Y.	141-150
Greencastle, Pa.	231-240	New Milford, Pa.	151-160
Groveland, N. Y.	301-310	New Paltz, N. Y.	81-90
Grover, Pa.	221-225	Newport, N. Y.	211-220
Gullford, N. Y.	170-180	New Woodstock, N. Y.	221-225
Halcott Center, N. Y.	131-140	Nichols, N. Y.	191-200
Halcottville, N. Y.	131-140	Nicholson, Pa.	141-150
Hamburg, N. J.	51-60	Norfolk, N. Y.	351-360
Hamden, N. Y.	161-170	North Bangor, N. Y.	351-360
Hammond, N. Y.	326-330	North Chatham, N. Y.	131-140
Hannibal, N. Y.	271-275	North Harford, N. Y.	211-220
Hartwick, N. Y.	191-200	North Lawrence, N. Y.	351-360
Herkimer, N. Y.	211-220	North Orwell, Pa.	201-210
Heuvelton, N. Y.	341-350	North Winfield, N. Y.	211-220
Hillsdale, N. Y.	111-120	Nunda, N. Y.	311-320
Hobart, N. Y.	151-160	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	341-350
Holland Patent, N. Y.	231-240	Oliver Crossing, N. Y.	261-270
Homer, N. Y.	211-220	Onativia, N. Y.	231-240
Honesdale, Pa.	101-110	Oneida, N. Y.	231-240
Horseheads, N. Y.	231-240	Oneonta, N. Y.	176-180
Houghton, N. Y.	321-325	Oriskany Falls, N. Y.	226-230
Irona, N. Y.	331-340	Oreocola, Pa.	261-270
Ithaca, N. Y.	221-225	Otego, N. Y.	181-190
Jeffersonville, N. Y.	111-120	Otisville, N. Y.	71-75
Johnsonburg, N. J.	61-70	Oxford, N. Y.	181-190
Kortright, N. Y.	161-170	Oxford Depot, N. Y.	51-60
Kyserlike, N. Y.	101-110	Pawling, N. Y.	61-70
Laceyville, Pa.	171-175	Penn Yan, N. Y.	261-270
Lacona, N. Y.	231-300	Perry, N. Y.	326-330
La Fargeville, N. Y.	311-320	Peru, N. Y.	301-310
Lakeville, N. Y.	311-320	Peruton, N. Y.	221-225
Lakewood, Pa.	131-140	Philadelphia, N. Y.	311-320
Lancaster, Pa.	141-150	Pierrepont Manor, N. Y.	301-310
Lebanon, N. Y.	211-220	Pine Bush, N. Y.	76-80
Leon, N. Y.	381-390	Pine Plains, N. Y.	101-110
Leonardsville, N. Y.	211-220		

Plattsburg, N. Y.	301-310
Pleasant Mount, Pa.	121-125
Poland, N. Y.	221-225
Port Allegany, Pa.	311-320
Portlandville, N. Y.	181-190
Port Murray, N. J.	61-70
Port Royal, Pa.	211-220
Potsdam, N. Y.	341-350
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	71-75
Prattsburg, N. Y.	281-290
Prattsville, N. Y.	131-140
Preble, N. Y.	221-225
Prices Switch, N. J.	51-60
Pulaski, N. Y.	281-290
Randolph, N. Y.	361-370
Remsen, N. Y.	231-240
Richfield Springs, N. Y.	201-210
Richmondville, N. Y.	171-175
Rock Royal, N. Y.	151-160
Rock Springs, Pa.	251-260
Roscoe, N. Y.	121-125
Roseville, Pa.	226-230
Roxbury, N. Y.	141-150
Rushville, Pa.	171-175
Sallsbury, Vt.	261-270
Schenevus, N. Y.	176-180
Seward, N. Y.	176-180
Sharon Springs, N. Y.	181-190
Sheds Corners, N. Y.	221-225
Sherburne, N. Y.	201-210
Skaneateles Junction, N. Y.	241-250
Slate Hill, N. Y.	71-75
Smithboro, N. Y.	201-210
Smiths Basin, N. Y.	201-210
Smyrna, N. Y.	201-210
Solsville, N. Y.	226-230
South Columbia, N. Y.	201-210
South Dayton, N. Y.	376-380
South Kortright, N. Y.	161-170
South Montrose, Pa.	161-170
South New Berlin, N. Y.	181-190
South Waverly, Pa.	211-220
Spring Mills, Pa.	226-230
Springville, Pa.	161-170
Starrucca, Pa.	141-150
Steamburg, N. Y.	361-370
Stillwater, N. Y.	181-190
Sugar Grove, Pa.	381-390
Sussex, N. J.	51-60
Syracuse, N. Y.	241-250
Theresa, N. Y.	311-320
Thompson, Pa.	131-140
Throop, N. Y.	251-260
Tioga, Pa.	241-250
Tranquility, N. J.	51-60
Troy, Pa.	211-220
Truxton, N. Y.	221-225
Tuckerton, Pa.	111-120
Tully, N. Y.	226-230
Tunkhannock, Pa.	151-160
Ulster, Pa.	201-210
Unionville, N. Y.	61-70
Van Hornesville, N. Y.	191-200
Vergennes, Vt.	261-270
Vernon, N. Y.	241-250
Waddington, N. Y.	361-370
Wallace, N. Y.	276-280
Walton, N. Y.	161-170
Warwick, N. Y.	51-60
Watertown, N. Y.	301-310
Waterville, N. Y.	221-225
Watkins Glen, N. Y.	231-240
Webster Crossing, N. Y.	301-310
Weedsport, N. Y.	251-260
Wellsboro, Pa.	241-250
Wellsbridge, N. Y.	181-190
West Burlington, Pa.	201-210
West Chazy, N. Y.	311-320
West Coxsackie, N. Y.	111-120
West Edmeston, N. Y.	201-210
Westfield, Pa.	261-270
West Lee, N. Y.	251-260
West Leyden, N. Y.	251-260
West Pawlet, Vt.	211-220
Westport, N. Y.	261-270
West Warren, Pa.	191-200
West Winfield, N. Y.	211-220
Whitesville, N. Y.	281-290
Whitney Point, N. Y.	181-190
Williamstown, N. Y.	271-275
Willseyville, N. Y.	201-210

Windsor, N. Y.	151-160
Wolcott, N. Y.	276-280
Woods Corners, N. Y.	191-200
Worcester, N. Y.	171-175
Wyalsing, Pa.	176-180
Youngs Crossing, N. Y.	221-225
Youngsville, N. Y.	111-120

Issued this 18th day of August 1955
at New York, New York.

[SEAL]

C. J. BLANFORD,
Market Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 55-7072; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955;
8:52 a. m.]

TITLE 8—ALIENS AND NATIONALITY

Chapter I—Immigration and Natural- ization Service, Department of Justice

MISCELLANEOUS EDITORIAL AMENDMENTS TO CHAPTER

The following editorial amendments to
Chapter I of Title 8 of the Code of Fed-
eral Regulations are hereby prescribed:

1. Subchapter D—Immigration and
Naturalization Forms and Subchapter
E—Miscellaneous Provisions, as head-
notes of Chapter I, are deleted and the
provisions therein are numerically re-
designated as follows:

(a) Part 450, Forms, is redesignated as
Parts 299 and 499;

(b) Part 475, Admission of Agricultural
Workers Under Special Legislation, and
the sections thereof are redesignated as
Part 214k and §§ 214k.1, 214k.2, 214k.3,
214k.4, 214k.5, 214k.6, 214k.7, 214k.8,
214k.21, 214k.22, 214k.23, 214k.24, and
214k.51,

(c) Part 481, Adjustment of Status of
Nonimmigrant to That of a Person Ad-
mitted for Permanent Residence in Ac-

cordance With the Refugee Relief Act of
1953, as Amended, and the sections
thereof are redesignated as Part 245a
and §§ 245a.1, 245a.2, 245a.3, 245a.4, and
245a.11,

(d) Part 485, Preexamination of
Aliens Within the Continental United
States, and the sections thereof are
redesignated as Part 235a and §§ 235a.1
and 235a.11 and the headnote to newly
designated Part 235a is amended to read
as follows: "Part 235a—Preexamination
of Aliens Within the United States"; and

(e) In addition, the references to
"Part 475" in §§ 214.6, 214h.6, and 263.2
of this chapter are deleted and "Part
214k" inserted in lieu thereof, the ref-
erence to "Part 485" in § 242.61 of this
chapter is deleted and "Part 235a" in-
serted in lieu thereof; and the reference
to "Subchapter D" in § 282.2 of this
chapter is deleted and "Subchapter B"
inserted in lieu thereof.

2. The newly designated Parts 299 and
499 are added to read as follows:

Part 299—Immigration Forms

Subpart A—Substantive Provisions

Sec.	
299.1	Prescribed forms.
299.2	Forms available from the Superin- tendent of Documents.
299.3	Reproduction of forms by private parties.

Subpart B—Procedural and Other Non- Substantive Provisions [Reserved]

AUTHORITY: §§ 299.1 to 299.3 issued under
sec. 103, 66 Stat. 173; 8 U. S. C. 1103.

SUBPART A—SUBSTANTIVE PROVISIONS

§ 299.1 *Prescribed forms.* The fol-
lowing forms are hereby prescribed by
the Attorney General for use in com-
pliance with the provisions of Subchap-
ter B of this chapter:

Form No.	Title and description
AR-2	Alien Registration form.
AR-2a	Supplemental Sheet, Alien Registration Form.
AR-4	Fingerprint Card.
AR-11	Alien's Change of Address Card.
Customs	
7507	General Declaration.
FS 256a	Immigrant Visa and Alien Registration.
FS 257	Temporary Entry Permit, Application for Nonimmigrant Visa and Alien Registration, and Manifest Record of Alien Admitted.
G-27	Application for Admission to Practice Before the Board of Immigration Appeals and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.
G-28	Notice of Entry of Appearance as Attorney or Representative.
I-17	Petition for Approval of School for Students.
I-24	Application by Alien Student for Permission to Accept Employment.
I-32	Agreement to Report the Admission and Termination of Attendance of Non- immigrant Students.
I-53	Address Report Card.
I-63	Application for Preexamination.
I-79	Notice of Intention to Fine Under Immigration and Nationality Act.
I-90	Application for New Alien Registration Receipt Card in a Changed Name or in Lieu of One Lost, Mutilated, Destroyed or in Lieu of Form AR-3 or AR-103.
I-94	Examination Record.
I-95	Crewman's Landing Permit.
I-100a	Alien Laborer's Permit and Identification Card.
I-122	Notice to Alien Detained for Hearing by Special Inquiry Officer.
I-126	Annual Report of Status by Treaty Trader.
I-129	Petition for Classification of Quota Immigrant for Alien Whose Services are Needed Urgently in the United States.
I-129A	Petition for Classification as Nonquota Immigrant for Minister of a Religious Denomination.
I-129B	Petition for Permission to Import Nonimmigrant Aliens.
I-129C	Application for Waiver of Excludability and Ineligibility to Obtain an Immi- grant Visa under section 212 (a) (14) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Form No	Title and description
I-508	Waiver of Rights Privileges Exemptions and Immunities
I-509	Notice of Proposal to Change Status from Alien Admitted for Permanent Residence, to Nonimmigrant
I-510	Guarantee of Payment
I-539	Application to Extend Time of Temporary Stay
N-105	Application to Create Record of Admission for Permanent Residence
<p>§ 299 2 Forms available from the Superintendent of Documents The following forms required for compliance with the provisions of Subchapter B of this chapter may be obtained, upon prepayment, from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.: I-94, I-95, I-129, I-129A, I-129B, I-131, I-131A, I-132C, I-133, I-133A, I-415, I-416, I-419, I-424, I-434, I-436, I-466, I-480, I-489, and I-539. A small supply of these forms shall be set aside by immigration officers for free distribution and official use</p> <p>§ 299 3 Reproduction of forms by private parties The following forms required for compliance with the provisions of Subchapter B of this chapter may be printed or otherwise reproduced by an appropriate duplicating process by private parties at their own expense: I-94, I-95, I-132C, I-415, I-416, I-419, I-424, I-434, I-436, I-466, I-480, and I-489. Forms printed or reproduced by private parties shall conform to the officially printed forms currently in use with reference to this chapter:</p>	
I-138	Subpart A—Substantive Provisions
N-3	Subpart B—Procedural and Other Non substantive Provisions [Reserved]
N-4	Subpart A—SUBSTANTIVE PROVISIONS
N-5	§ 499 1 Prescribed forms The following forms are hereby prescribed by the Attorney General for use in compliance with the provisions of Subchapter C of this chapter:
N-6	Requestion for Forms and Binders
N-7	Monthly Report—Naturalization Papers Forwarded
N-8	Continuation Sheet of Monthly Report—Naturalization Papers Forwarded
N-9	Quarterly Abstract of Collections of Naturalization Fees
N-10	Penalty Envelope (addressed to the Central Office of Service)
N-11	Penalty Envelope (to be addressed to any office of Service)
N-12	Penalty Envelope (large—to be addressed to any office of Service)
N-13	Receipt for Duplicate Petitions
N-50	Form letter concerning issuance of new certificate of naturalization
N-340	Application to File Declaration of Intention
N-300	Form letter notifying alien that Form N-300 has been forwarded to the clerk of the court
N-305	Declaration of Intention
N-315	Declaration of Intention (in lieu of old edition lost, mutilated or destroyed)
N-321	Declaration of Intention (in lieu of one lost, mutilated or destroyed)
N-325	Declaration of Intention to Renounce Danish Citizenship
N-350	Renunciation of Danish Citizenship
N-351	Application to File Petition for Naturalization
N-400	Supplement to Application to File Petition for Naturalization (under sec 324 (a) or 327, Immigration and Nationality Act).
N-400A	Supplement to Application to File Petition for Naturalization (by a seaman, under sec 330 of the Immigration and Nationality Act)
N-400B	
I-181	Application for Permit to Reenter the United States.
I-131A	Instructions for Executing Application for Permit to Reenter the United States
I-182	Permit to Reenter the United States
I-182C	Report of Admission with Reentry Permit
I-183	Petition by United States Citizen for Issuance of Immigrant Visa
I-183A	Petition by Permanent Resident Alien for Issuance of Immigrant Visa
I-183B	Subpena
I-183C	Alien Registration Receipt and Border Crossing Card
I-184	Nonresident Alien's Border Crossing Identification Card
I-185	Application for Nonresident Alien's Border Crossing Identification Card
I-186	Application for Advance Permission to Return to Unrelinquished Domicile
I-187	Application for Advance Permission to Enter as Nonimmigrant
I-188	Warrant for Arrest of Alien
I-189	Authorization for Removal
I-190	Application for Permission to Reapply for Admission Into the United States after Deportation or Removal.
I-191	Notice to Alien to Appear for Warrant Hearing
I-192	Application to Adjust Immigration Status under Section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953
I-193	Application for Removal
I-194	Application for Voluntary Departure
I-195	Application for Suspension of Deportation
I-196	Notice to Detain Deport or Remove Aliens
I-197	Agreement by Transportation Line to Assume Responsibility for Removal of Aliens
I-198	Alien Requiring Special Care and Attention
I-199	Notice of Appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals
I-200	Notice of Appeal (to Regional Commissioner)
I-201	Notice of Certification
I-202	Power of Attorney for Immigration Bond Where Cash Deposited as Security
I-203	Receipt of Officer of Immigration and Naturalization Service for Cash Accepted as Security on Immigration Bond
I-204	Bond for Payment of Sums and Fines Imposed Under Immigration and Nationality Act
I-205	Designation of Attorney in Fact
I-206	Designation Coupled With Interest of Attorney in Fact
I-207	Blanket Bond for Departure of Aliens in Transit or Temporarily Admitted as Visitors for Business or Pleasure
I-208	Notice of Violation of Conditions of Bond
I-209	Bond for the Release of an Alien Under Exclusion Proceedings
I-210	Bond Conditioned for the Delivery of an Alien
I-211	Bond That Alien Shall Not Become a Public Charge.
I-212	Bond for Maintenance of Status and Departure of Nonimmigrant Alien or Aliens
I-213	Notice of Cancellation of Bond
I-214	Manifest of In bound Passengers (Aliens)
I-215	List of In bound Passengers (United States Citizens and Nationals)
I-216	Record of Alien's Arrival and Departure Under Special Direct Transit Procedure
I-217	Report of Departure of Alien
I-218	Immediate and Continuous Transit Agreement Between a Transportation Line and the United States of America (special direct transit procedure)
I-219	Immediate and Continuous Transit Agreement Between a Transportation Line and the United States of America (aliens in transit through United States from and to Canada or Mexico)
I-220	Manifest of Outward Bound Passengers (Aliens)
I-221	List of Outward Bound Passengers (United States Citizens and Nationals)
I-222	Alien Passenger Manifest
I-223	List or Manifest of Persons Employed on the Vessel as Members of Crew
I-224	List of all Persons Employed on Great Lakes Vessel
I-225	Statement of Changes in Crew
I-226	Application for Change of Nonimmigrant Status
I-227	Application for Status as Permanent Resident

Part 499—Nationality Forms

Subpart A—Substantive Provisions

Sec 499 1 Prescribed forms

Subpart B—Procedural and Other Non substantive Provisions [Reserved]

SUBPART A—SUBSTANTIVE PROVISIONS

§ 499 1 Prescribed forms The following forms are hereby prescribed by the Attorney General for use in compliance with the provisions of Subchapter C of this chapter:

Title and description

Form No	Title and description
I-138	Subpena.
N-3	Requestion for Forms and Binders
N-4	Monthly Report—Naturalization Papers Forwarded
N-5	Continuation Sheet of Monthly Report—Naturalization Papers Forwarded
N-6	Quarterly Abstract of Collections of Naturalization Fees
N-7	Penalty Envelope (addressed to the Central Office of Service)
N-8	Penalty Envelope (to be addressed to any office of Service)
N-9	Penalty Envelope (large—to be addressed to any office of Service)
N-10	Receipt for Duplicate Petitions
N-50	Form letter concerning issuance of new certificate of naturalization
N-340	Application to File Declaration of Intention
N-300	Form letter notifying alien that Form N-300 has been forwarded to the clerk of the court
N-305	Declaration of Intention
N-315	Declaration of Intention (in lieu of old edition lost, mutilated or destroyed)
N-321	Declaration of Intention (in lieu of one lost, mutilated or destroyed)
N-325	Declaration of Intention to Renounce Danish Citizenship
N-350	Renunciation of Danish Citizenship
N-351	Application to File Petition for Naturalization
N-400	Supplement to Application to File Petition for Naturalization (under sec 324 (a) or 327, Immigration and Nationality Act).
N-400A	Supplement to Application to File Petition for Naturalization (by a seaman, under sec 330 of the Immigration and Nationality Act)
N-400B	

Form No.	Title and description
N-401-----	Preliminary Form to take Oath of Allegiance (by woman formerly a citizen, under sec. 324 (c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, or the Act of June 25, 1936, as amended).
N-402-----	Application to File Petition for Naturalization in Behalf of a Child (under sec. 322 or 323, Immigration and Nationality Act).
N-403-----	Request to have Petition for Naturalization marked "Void"
N-404-----	Request for Withdrawal of Petition for Naturalization.
N-405-----	Petition for Naturalization (under general provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act).
N-405A-----	Affidavit in Support of Petition for Naturalization (by a former citizen, under sec. 327 of the Immigration and Nationality Act).
N-407-----	Petition for Naturalization (in behalf of a child, under sec. 322 or 323, Immigration and Nationality Act).
N-408-----	Application to take Oath of Allegiance and Form of Such Oath (by a woman formerly a citizen, under sec. 324 (c), Immigration and Nationality Act, or the Act of June 25, 1936, as amended).
N-410-----	Motion for Amendment of Petition (application).
N-414-----	Acknowledgment of Filing Petition for Naturalization.
N-421-----	Affidavit in Support of Petition for Naturalization (by a seaman, under sec. 330, Immigration and Nationality Act).
N-424-----	Notice of Waiver of 90 days' Notice.
N-425-----	Notice to Petitioner of Proposed Recommendation of Denial of Petition for Naturalization.
N-426-----	Certification of Military or Naval Service.
N-434-----	Notice of Objection to Final Hearing.
N-435-----	Notice of Final Hearing by Clerk of Court (alien enemies).
N-435-1-----	Continuation Sheet—Form N-435.
N-436-----	Application for Exception From the Classification of Alien Enemy.
N-438-----	Exception From Classification of Alien Enemy.
N-440-----	Certificate of Examination.
N-442-----	Preliminary Form to Take Oath of Allegiance (by former citizen, under Public Law 114, 82d Congress, as amended).
N-443-----	Application to Take the Oath of Allegiance and Form of Such Oath (by former citizen, under Public Law 114, 82d Congress, as amended).
N-451-----	Affidavits of Witnesses (to Petition for Naturalization).
N-452-----	Statement of Witness.
N-455-----	Application for Transfer of Petition for Naturalization.
N-458-----	Application to Correct Certificate of Naturalization.
N-459-----	Authorization to Clerk of Court to Correct Certificate of Naturalization.
N-460-----	Notice to Take Depositions.
N-462-----	Interrogatories in Depositions of Witnesses.
N-470-----	Application to Preserve Residence for Naturalization Purposes (under section 316 (b) or 317, Immigration and Nationality Act).
N-480-----	Naturalization Petitions Recommended To Be Granted.
N-480A-----	Order of Court granting Petitions for Naturalization.
N-481-----	Naturalization Petitions Recommended To Be Granted (Continuation sheet).
N-483-----	Naturalization Petitions Recommended To Be Continued (and Order of Court).
N-484-----	Naturalization Petitions Recommended To Be Denied.
N-484A-----	Order of Court Denying Petitions for Naturalization.
N-485-----	Naturalization Petitions Recommended To Be Granted (on behalf of children).
N-486-----	Naturalization Petitions Recommended To Be Denied (on behalf of children).
N-489-----	Certification by Clerk of Court of the Taking of Oath of Allegiance.
N-490-----	Order of Court Granting Petitions for Naturalization.
N-491-----	Order of Court Denying Petitions for Naturalization.
N-492-----	Regional Commissioner's Recommendation that Petitions be Granted (and Order of Court).
N-493-----	Regional Commissioner's Recommendation that Petitions be Denied (and Order of Court).
N-495-----	Application to File Petition for Naturalization (under Act of June 30, 1953, Pub. Law 86, 83d Cong., by a member or former member of the armed forces).
N-496-----	Petition for Naturalization (under Act of June 30, 1953, Pub. Law 86, 83d Cong., by a member or former member of the armed forces).
N-497-----	Petition for Naturalization (under Act of June 30, 1953, Pub. Law 86, 83d Cong., by members of armed forces outside the United States).
N-498-----	Certificate of Naturalization.
N-499-----	Order of Designated Representative Denying Petition for Naturalization.
N-500-----	Certificate of Naturalization.
N-500-----	Certificate of Citizenship.
N-501-----	Certificate of Citizenship.
N-505-----	Application for a New Naturalization or Citizenship Paper.
N-570-----	Certificate of Naturalization.
N-577-----	Application for a Special Certificate of Naturalization to Obtain Recognition as a Citizen of the United States by a Foreign State.
N-578-----	Special Certificate of Naturalization.
N-580-----	Application for a Certificate of Naturalization or Repatriation (under sec. 343 (a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act or 12th subdivision, sec. 4, of Act of June 29, 1906).
N-581-----	Certificate of Repatriation.
N-582-----	Certificate of Naturalization.
N-585-----	Application for Information From or Copies of Immigration and Naturalization Records.
N-600-----	Application for Certificate of Citizenship.

SUBPART B—PROCEDURAL AND OTHER NON-SUBSTANTIVE PROVISIONS (RESERVED)

(Sec. 103, 66 Stat. 173; 8 U. S. C. 1103)

Dated: August 25, 1955.

J. M. SWING,
Commissioner of
Immigration and Naturalization.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7040; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955;
8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 16—COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

Chapter I—Federal Trade Commission

PART 13—DIGEST OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

ED HAMILTON FURS, INC., OF OREGON, ET AL.;
CORRECTION

In Docket 6159 (F. R. Doc. 54-7528) appearing at page 6160 of the issue for Saturday, September 25, 1954, the following change should be made: "§ 3.57¹ *Formal regulatory and statutory requirements: Fur Products Labeling Act*" should read as follows: "§ 13.73¹ *Formal regulatory and statutory requirements: Fur Products Labeling Act*"

ROBERT M. PARRISH,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7059; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955;
8:48 a. m.]

[Docket 6209]

PART 13—DIGEST OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

AL A. ROSENBLATT CO., INC., ET AL.

Subpart—*Advertising falsely or misleadingly: § 13.15 Business status, advantages, or connections: Stock, product or service; § 13.73 Formal regulatory and statutory requirements: Fur Products Labeling Act; § 13.90 History of product or offering; § 13.135 Nature: Product or service; § 13.155 Prices: Exaggerated as regular and customary; forced or sacrifice sales; savings and discounts subsidized; § 13.170 Qualities or properties of product or service; § 13.285 Value. Subpart—Misbranding or mislabeling: § 13.1185 Composition, § 13.1212 Formal regulatory and statutory requirements: Fur Products Labeling Act; § 13.1225 History; § 13.1260 Nature; § 13.1265 Old, secondhand, reclaimed or reconstructed product as new; § 13.1325 Source or origin. Maker or seller, etc.. Fur Products Labeling Act; Place: Foreign, in general. Subpart—Misrepresenting oneself and goods—Goods: § 13.1590 Composition, § 13.1623 Formal regulatory and statutory requirements: Fur Products Labeling Act; § 13.1650 History of product; § 13.1685 Nature; § 13.1695 Old, secondhand, reclaimed or reconstructed as new; § 13.1745 Source or*

¹ "Part 3" as originally designated, became "Part 13" as set forth in the May 17, 1955, FEDERAL REGISTER (20 F. R. 3427), so that "Sec. 3" thereafter automatically became "Sec. 13"

origin. Maker or seller, etc., Place: Foreign, in general. Subpart—Neglecting, unfairly or deceptively, to make material disclosure: § 13.1845 Composition. Fur Products Labeling Act; § 13.1854 History of product: Fur Products Labeling Act; § 13.1870 Nature: Fur Products Labeling Act; § 13.1880 Old, used, reclaimed, or reused as unused or new: Fur Products Labeling Act; § 13.1900 Source or origin: Fur Products Labeling Act: Maker or seller, etc., Place. In connection with the introduction, or the sale, advertisement, offer for sale, transportation, or distribution of fur products in commerce, or in connection with the sale, advertising, offer for sale, transportation, or distribution of fur products which have been made in whole or in part of fur which had been shipped and received in commerce, as "commerce" "fur" and "fur product" are defined in the Fur Products Labeling Act: (A) Misbranding fur products by: (1) Failing to affix labels to fur products showing: (a) The name or names of the animal or animals producing the fur or furs contained in the fur product as set forth in the Fur Products Name Guide and as prescribed under the rules and regulations; (b) that the fur product contains or is composed of used fur, when such is a fact; (c) that the fur product contains or is composed of bleached, dyed, or artificially colored fur when such is a fact; (d) that the fur product is composed in whole or in substantial part of paws, tails, bellies, or waste fur when such is a fact; (e) the name, or other identification issued and registered by the Commission, of one or more persons who manufactured such fur product for introduction into commerce, introduced it into commerce, sold it in commerce, advertised or offered for sale in commerce, or transported or distributed it in commerce; (f) the name of the country of origin of any imported furs used in the fur product; (2) setting forth on labels attached to fur products, the name or names of any animal or animals other than the name or names provided for in (A) (1) (a) above; (3) setting forth on labels attached to fur products: (a) Required information in abbreviated form; (b) the country of origin of imported fur contained in fur products in abbreviated form or in the adjective form; (c) nonrequired information mingled with required information; (d) required information in handwriting; (e) required information in a sequence different than that required by Rule 30 (a) of the rules and regulations; (4) failing to show, on labels attached to fur products, the item number or mark assigned to such fur products, as required by Rule 40 of the rules and regulations; (B) falsely or deceptively invoicing fur products by: (1) Failing to furnish invoices to purchasers of fur products showing: (a) The name or names of the animal or animals producing the fur or furs contained in the fur product as set forth in the Fur Products Name Guide and as prescribed under the rules and regulations; (b) that the fur product contains or is composed of used fur, when such is a fact; (c) that the fur product contains or is composed

of bleached, dyed, or artificially colored fur when such is a fact; (d) that the fur product is composed in whole or in substantial part of paws, tails, bellies, or waste fur when such is a fact; (e) the name and address of the person issuing such invoices; (f) the name of the country of origin of any imported furs contained in the fur product; (2) using on invoices the name or names of any animal or animals other than the name or names provided for in (B) (1) (a) above, or furnishing invoices which misrepresent the country of origin of imported furs contained in fur products, or which contain any form of misrepresentation or deception directly or by implication, with respect to such fur products; (3) setting forth the name of the country of origin of imported furs contained in fur products in abbreviated form; (4) failing to show the item number or mark of fur products on the invoices pertaining to such products; (C) falsely or deceptively advertising fur products through the use of any advertisement, representation, public announcement or notice, which is intended to aid, promote, or assist, directly or indirectly, in the sale or offering for sale of fur products, and which: (1) Fails to disclose the name or names of the animal or animals producing the fur or furs contained in the fur products as set forth in the Fur Products Name Guide and as prescribed under the rules and regulations; (2) contains the name or names of any animal or animals other than the name or names specified in (C) (1) above; (3) represents directly or by implication: (a) That the regular or usual price of any fur product is any amount which is in excess of the price at which such product has been offered for sale in good faith or sold by respondents in the recent regular course of their business; (b) that a sale price enables purchasers of fur products to effectuate any savings in excess of the difference between the said price and the price at which comparable products were sold during the time specified or, if no time is specified, in excess of the difference between said price and the current price at which comparable products are sold; (c) that any such product is of a higher grade, quality, or value than is the fact, by means of illustrations or depictions of higher priced or more valuable products than those actually available for sale at the advertised selling price; (d) that any of such products were the stock of a business in a state of liquidation, contrary to fact; (4) makes pricing claims or representations of the type referred to in (C) (3) (a) and (b) above, unless there is maintained by respondents full and adequate records disclosing the facts upon which such claims and representations are based, as required by Rule 44 (e) of the rules and regulations; and (5) contains any form of misrepresentation or deception, directly or by implication, with respect to such fur products; prohibited.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U. S. C. 46. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended, sec. 8, 65 Stat. 179; 15 U. S. C. 45, 63f) (Cease and desist order, Al A. Rosenblatt Co., Inc. (Buffalo, N. Y.) et al., Docket 6299, July 13, 1955)

In the Matter of Al A. Rosenblatt Co., Inc., a Corporation, and Lila Rosenblatt, Individually and as President, of Said Corporation, and Mac Goldman, an Individual, Trading as Mac Goldman Company

This proceeding was heard by Everett F. Haycraft, hearing examiner, upon the complaint of the Commission which charged respondent A. L. Rosenblatt Co., Inc., Lila Rosenblatt, individually and as president of said corporation, and Mac Goldman trading as Mac Goldman Company, with the use of unfair methods of competition and unfair acts and practices in commerce in violation of the provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Fur Products Labeling Act and the rules and regulations promulgated under the latter; and upon a stipulation entered into by respondent Goldman with counsel in support of the complaint, following the filing of his answer, which provided for the entry of a consent order disposing of all the issues in the proceeding and which was submitted to said hearing examiner for his consideration in accordance with Rule V of the Commission's rules of practice; respondent Al A. Rosenblatt Co., Inc., and respondent Lila Rosenblatt having failed to file answers to the complaint and to appear at the time and place fixed for hearing in said complaint, and having hereby become amenable to the default provision of Rule V in accordance with the "Notice" portion of the complaint, based upon said provisions, which provided that failure of respondents to file timely answers and to appear at the time and place fixed for hearing, would be deemed to authorize the Commission and the hearing examiner to issue an order in the form therein set forth.

Pursuant to said stipulation, respondent Goldman admitted all the jurisdictional allegations of the complaint and agreed that the record in the matter might be taken as if the Commission had made findings of jurisdictional facts in accordance with such allegations, and it was further provided that the answer theretofore filed in the proceeding be withdrawn; that all parties expressly waived a hearing before the hearing examiner or the Commission, and all further and other procedure to which the respondent might be entitled under the Federal Trade Commission Act or the rules of practice of the Commission; and that respondent Goldman also agreed that the order to cease and desist issued in accordance with said stipulation should have the same force and effect as if made after a full hearing, presentation of evidence and findings and conclusions thereon, and specifically waived any and all right, power, or privilege to challenge or contest the validity of the said order.

It was also stipulated and agreed that the stipulation, together with the complaint, should constitute the entire record for respondent Goldman; that the complaint in the matter might be used in construing the terms of the order provided for in said stipulation, that the signing of said stipulation was for settlement purposes only and did not con-

stitute an admission by respondent Goldman that he had violated the law as alleged in the complaint, and that the stipulation was subject to Rules V and XXII of the Commission's rules of practice and that the order should have no force and effect until it became the order of the Commission.

Thereafter the proceeding having come on for final consideration by said hearing examiner on the complaint, the record in the matter, and the aforesaid stipulation for consent order, said hearing examiner made his initial decision in which he set forth the aforesaid matters; his conclusion that said stipulation provided for an appropriate disposition of the proceeding as to respondent Goldman, and his acceptance thereof which he made a part of the record; his authorization of the withdrawal by said Goldman, as provided in said stipulation, of said Goldman's answer; his findings, for jurisdictional purposes, as to said various respondents, including the amenability of said defaulting respondents to the default provisions of Rule V (b) of the Commission's rules of practice; and his conclusion, by reason thereof and the aforesaid stipulation as to respondent Mac Goldman, that the Commission had jurisdiction of the subject matter and of all the respondents in the proceeding; that the complaint adequately stated a cause of action under the Federal Trade Commission Act and under the Fur Products Labeling Act, and that the proceeding was in the public interest; and in which, accordingly, he issued order to cease and desist.

Thereafter said initial decision, including said order, as announced and decreed by "Decision of the Commission and Order to File Report of Compliance" dated June 27, 1955, became, on July 13, 1955, pursuant to § 3.21 of the Commission's rules of practice, the decision of the Commission.

Said order to cease and desist is as follows:

It is ordered, That respondents Al A. Rosenblatt Co., Inc., a corporation, and its officers, and Lila Rosenblatt, individually and as an officer of said corporation, and Mac Goldman, an individual trading as Mac Goldman Company or under any other trade name, and respondents' representatives, agents, and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the introduction, or the sale, advertisement, offer for sale, transportation or distribution of fur products in commerce, or in connection with the sale, advertising, offer for sale, transportation or distribution of fur products which have been made in whole or in part of fur which had been shipped and received in commerce, as "commerce," "fur," and "fur product," are defined in the Fur Products Labeling Act, do forthwith cease and desist from:

A. Misbranding fur products by:

1. Failing to affix labels to fur products showing:

(a) The name or names of the animal or animals producing the fur or furs contained in the fur product as set forth in the Fur Products Name Guide

and as prescribed under the rules and regulations;

(b) That the fur product contains or is composed of used fur, when such is a fact;

(c) That the fur product contains or is composed of bleached, dyed, or artificially colored fur when such is a fact;

(d) That the fur product is composed in whole or in substantial part of paws, tails, bellies or waste fur when such is a fact;

(e) The name, or other identification issued and registered by the Commission, of one or more persons who manufactured such fur product for introduction into commerce, introduced it into commerce, sold it in commerce, advertised or offered for sale in commerce, or transported or distributed it in commerce;

(f) The name of the country of origin of any imported furs used in the fur product.

2. Setting forth on labels attached to fur products, the name or names of any animal or animals other than the name or names provided for in paragraph A (1) (a) above.

3. Setting forth on labels attached to fur products:

(a) Required information in abbreviated form;

(b) The country of origin of imported fur contained in fur products in abbreviated form or in the adjective form;

(c) Non-required information mingled with required information;

(d) Required information in handwriting;

(e) Required information in a sequence different than that required by Rule 30 (a) of the rules and regulations.

4. Failing to show, on labels attached to fur products, the item number or mark assigned to such fur products, as required by Rule 40 of the rules and regulations.

B. Falsely or deceptively invoicing fur products by:

1. Failing to furnish invoices to purchasers of fur products showing:

(a) The name or names of the animal or animals producing the fur or furs contained in the fur product as set forth in the Fur Products Name Guide and as prescribed under the rules and regulations;

(b) That the fur product contains or is composed of used fur, when such is a fact;

(c) That the fur product contains or is composed of bleached, dyed, or artificially colored fur when such is a fact;

(d) That the fur product is composed in whole or in substantial part of paws, tails, bellies, or waste-fur when such is a fact;

(e) The name and address of the person issuing such invoices;

(f) The name of the country of origin of any imported furs contained in the fur product.

2. Using on invoices the name or names of any animal or animals other than the name or names provided for in paragraph B (1) (a) above, or furnishing invoices which misrepresent the country of origin of imported furs contained in fur products, or which contain any form of misrepresentation or deception, di-

rectly or by implication, with respect to such fur products.

3. Setting forth the name of the country of origin of imported furs contained in fur products in abbreviated form.

4. Failing to show the item number or mark of fur products on the invoices pertaining to such products.

C. Falsely or deceptively advertising fur products through the use of any advertisement, representation, public announcement or notice, which is intended to aid, promote or assist, directly or indirectly in the sale or offering for sale of fur products, and which:

1. Fails to disclose the name or names of the animal or animals producing the fur or furs contained in the fur products as set forth in the Fur Products Name Guide and as prescribed under the rules and regulations;

2. Contains the name or names of any animal or animals other than the name or names specified in paragraph C (1) above;

3. Represents directly or by implication:

(a) That the regular or usual price of any fur product is any amount which is in excess of the price at which such product has been offered for sale in good faith or sold by respondents in the recent regular course of their business;

(b) That a sale price enables purchasers of fur products to effectuate any savings in excess of the difference between the said price and the price at which comparable products were sold during the time specified or, if no time is specified, in excess of the difference between said price and the current price at which comparable products are sold;

(c) That any such product is of a higher grade, quality or value than is the fact, by means of illustrations or depictions of higher priced or more valuable products than those actually available for sale at the advertised selling price;

(d) That any of such products were the stock of a business in a state of liquidation, contrary to fact.

4. Makes pricing claims or representations of the type referred to in paragraph C (3) (a) and (b) above, unless there is maintained by respondents full and adequate records disclosing the facts upon which such claims and representations are based, as required by Rule 44 (e) of the rules and regulations;

5. Contains any form of misrepresentation or deception, directly or by implication, with respect to such fur products.

By said "Decision of the Commission", etc., report of compliance was required as follows:

It is ordered, That the respondents herein shall, within sixty (60) days after service upon them of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which they have complied with the order to cease and desist.

Issued: June 27, 1955.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ROBERT M. PARRISH,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7060; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955; 8:48 a. m.]

[Docket 6334]

PART 13—DIGEST OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

CROSS BAKING CO., INC., AND G. LANDALE EDSON

Subpart—*Dealing on exclusive and tying basis: § 13.670 Dealing on exclusive and tying basis.* In connection with the offering for sale, sale, or distribution of bakery products in commerce, and on the part of respondent corporation, and respondent G. Landale Edson, individually and as an officer thereof, and on the part of their agents, etc.: (1) Selling or making any contract or agreement for the sale of any such products, or fixing a price charged therefor, or discount from, or rebate upon, such price on the condition, agreement, or understanding that the purchaser thereof shall not use or deal in the bakery products or other similar or related products supplied by any competitor or competitors of the respondents; and (2) enforcing or continuing in operation or effect any condition, agreement, or understanding in or in connection with any contract of sale of any such products or fixing a price charged therefor or discount from, or rebate upon such price which condition, agreement, or understanding is to the effect that the purchasers of the said products shall not use or deal in bakery products or other similar or related products supplied by any competitor or competitors of respondents; prohibited.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U. S. C. 46. Interpretations apply sec. 3, 38 Stat. 731; 15 U. S. C. 14) [Cease and desist order, Cross Baking Company, Inc., et al., Montpelier, Vt., Docket 6334; July 13, 1955.]

In the Matter of Cross Baking Company, Inc., a Corporation, and G. Landale Edson, Individually and as an Officer of Said Corporation

This proceeding was heard by Everett F. Haycraft, hearing examiner, upon the complaint of the Commission, which charged respondents with having violated section 3 of the Clayton Act through the use of exclusive-dealing contracts in the sale of its bakery products; and upon a stipulation entered into by respondents with counsel supporting the complaint, which provided for the entry of a consent order disposing of all the issues in the proceeding, and which was submitted to said hearing examiner, theretofore duly designated by the Commission, for his consideration in accordance with § 3.25 of the Commission's rules of practice.

Respondents, pursuant to the aforesaid stipulation, admitted all the jurisdictional allegations of the complaint and agreed that the record in the matter might be taken as if the Commission had made findings of jurisdictional facts in accordance with such allegations, and said stipulation further provided that respondents expressly waived the filing of an answer in the matter, a hearing before a hearing examiner or the Commission, the making of findings of fact or conclusions of law by the hearing examiner or the Commission, the filing of exceptions and oral argument before the Commission, and all further and other

procedure to which the respondents might be entitled under the Clayton Act or the rules of practice of the Commission.

Respondents also agreed that the order to cease and desist issued in accordance with said stipulation should have the same force and effect as if made after a full hearing, presentation of evidence, and findings and conclusions thereon, specifically waiving any and all right, power, or privilege to challenge or contest the validity of said order; that the aforesaid stipulation, together with the complaint in the matter, should constitute the entire record; that the said complaint might be used in construing the terms of the order provided for in said stipulation; that said stipulation was subject to approval in accordance with §§ 3.21 and 3.25 of the Commission's rules of practice; that the order to be issued in the matter should have no force and effect unless and until it became the order of the Commission; and that the signing of said stipulation was for settlement purposes only and did not constitute an admission by respondents that they had violated the law as alleged in the complaint.

Thereafter the proceeding having come on for final consideration by said hearing examiner on the complaint and the aforesaid stipulation for consent order, said hearing examiner made his initial decision in which he set forth the aforesaid matters; his conclusion that said stipulation provided for an appropriate disposition of the proceeding and his acceptance thereof; and his findings, for jurisdictional purposes, including his finding as to said respondents and his findings that the Commission had jurisdiction of the subject matter of the proceeding and of the said respondents, and that the complaint stated a cause of action against said respondents under the Clayton Act; and in which he issued order to cease and desist.

Thereafter said initial decision, including said order, as announced and decreed by "Decision of the Commission and Order to File Report of Compliance", dated June 24, 1955, became, on July 13, 1955, pursuant to § 3.21 of the Commission's rules of practice, the decision of the Commission.

Said order to cease and desist is as follows:

It is ordered, That the respondents Cross Baking Company, Inc., a corporation, and G. Landale Edson, individually and as an officer of said corporation, their agents, representatives and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device in connection with the offering for sale, sale or distribution of bakery products in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the Clayton Act, do forthwith cease and desist from:

1. Selling or making any contract or agreement for the sale of any such products, or fixing a price charged therefor, or discount from, or rebate upon, such price on the condition, agreement or understanding that the purchaser thereof shall not use or deal in the bakery products or other similar or related products supplied by any

competitor or competitors of the respondents;

2. Enforcing or continuing in operation or effect any condition, agreement or understanding in or in connection with any contract of sale of any such products or fixing a price charged therefor or discount from, or rebate upon such price which condition, agreement or understanding is to the effect that the purchasers of the said products shall not use or deal in bakery products or other similar or related products supplied by any competitor or competitors of respondents.

By said "Decision of the Commission" etc., report of compliance was required as follows:

It is ordered, That the respondents herein shall, within sixty (60) days after service upon them of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which they have complied with the order to cease and desist.

Issued: June 24, 1955.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ROBERT M. PARRISH,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7063; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955; 8:49 a. m.]

TITLE 17—COMMODITY AND SECURITIES EXCHANGES

Chapter 1—Commodity Exchange Authority (Including Commodity Exchange Commission), Department of Agriculture

PART 1—GENERAL REGULATIONS UNDER THE COMMODITY EXCHANGE ACT

PART 6—SPECIAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO POTATOES AND ONIONS

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

By virtue of the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture under the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U. S. C. 1-17a) as amended by Public Law 174, 84th Congress, 1st session, approved July 26, 1955 (69 Stat. 375), and pursuant to notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on August 11, 1955 (20 F. R. 5830), Parts 1 and 6, as amended, of Chapter I of Title 17, Code of Federal Regulations (17 CFR, Parts 1 and 6, as amended) are hereby amended as follows:

1. By inserting "onions," after "eggs," in the definition of "commodity" in § 1.3 (e)

(Sec. 83, as amended by sec. 10, 49 Stat. 1509, 69 Stat. 375; 7 U. S. C. 12a)

2. By inserting "and Onions" after "Potatoes" in the caption of Part 6.

3. By amending § 6.00 to read as follows:

§ 6.00 *Definitions.* The term "potatoes" as used in this part shall mean Irish potatoes. The term "vegetable" shall mean and include potatoes and onions. The term "cash potatoes" shall have the same meaning as the term "spot potatoes," and the term "cash onions" shall have the same meaning as

the term "spot onions." These terms shall refer to transactions in actual potatoes and onions, respectively, as distinguished from potato futures and onion futures. The terms "potato future," "onion future," "each future," and "one future" shall include contracts of the same kind and class maturing during the same delivery month.

4. By inserting "or onions" after "potatoes" in the first and third sentences of § 6.01.

5. By inserting "and onions" after "potatoes" in the second sentence of § 6.01.

6. By amending § 6.01 (c) and (d) to read, respectively, as follows:

(c) The quantity of potatoes and onions bought and the quantity sold on such contracts during the period covered by the report; and

(d) The quantity of potatoes and onions delivered and the quantity received on such contracts during the period covered by the report.

7. By inserting "or onion" after "potato" in the first sentence of § 6.04, the first sentence of § 6.10, the first sentence of § 6.14, the first sentence of § 6.22, and wherever the word "potato" appears in the first sentence of § 6.23.

8. By inserting "or onion" after "any potato" wherever such words appear in the proviso in § 6.10.

9. By striking out "open contracts in potato futures" in the proviso in § 6.10 and inserting "open contracts in such potato or onion futures" in lieu thereof.

10. By amending § 6.11 to read as follows:

§ 6.11 *Information shown in reports on Form 603.* Reports made by any person on Form 603 shall show for the day covered thereby, by markets and by futures, with respect to each vegetable in which the person reporting holds or controls open contracts in any one future thereof on or subject to the rules of any contract market equal to or in excess of the amount fixed in § 6.21.

(a) The amount of open contracts held or controlled by such person in all futures of such vegetable on all boards of trade (exchanges) in the United States or elsewhere;

(b) The character of the open contracts held or controlled, i. e., whether hedging, spreading, or speculative;

(c) The amount of such vegetable bought and the amount sold by such person for future delivery on all boards of trade (exchanges) in the United States and elsewhere; and

(d) The amount of such vegetable delivered by or to such person in settlement of futures contracts.

For the purpose of paragraph (b) of this section the term "hedging" shall have the same meaning as the term "bona fide hedging transactions" appearing in paragraph (3) of section 4a of the Commodity Exchange Act.

(Sec. 8a, as amended by sec. 10, 49 Stat. 1500, 69 Stat. 375; 7 U. S. C. 12a)

These amendments operate to make the regulations under the Commodity Exchange Act applicable to onions, which were added to the commodities subject to the act by Public Law 174, 84th Congress, 1st session, which becomes effective September 24, 1955. It is necessary that these amendments become effective at the same time in order to avoid confusion and to provide persons who trade in onion futures on or subject to the rules of contract markets with information as to the requirements of the law and regulations at the time that the law goes into effect. Accordingly, under section 4 (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003 (c)) it is hereby found that good cause exists for making these amendments effective less than 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

NOTE: The record-keeping and reporting requirements of these amendments have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

These amendments shall become effective September 24, 1955.

Issued this 26th day of August 1955.

[SEAL] EARL L. BUTZ,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7057; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955;
8:48 a. m.]

TITLE 29—LABOR

Subtitle A—Office of the Secretary of Labor

[Order 7]

PART 4—CHILD LABOR REGULATIONS, ORDERS AND STATEMENTS OF INTERPRETATION

OCCUPATIONS PARTICULARLY HAZARDOUS FOR EMPLOYMENT OF MINORS BETWEEN 16 AND 18 YEARS OF AGE OR DETRIMENTAL TO THEIR HEALTH OR WELL BEING; OPERATION OF POWER-DRIVEN HOISTING APPARATUS

Pursuant to the authority contained in section 3 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, (52 Stat. 1060, as amended; 29 U. S. C. 201 et seq.), and Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1946, adopted pursuant to the Reorganization Act of 1945 (59 Stat. 613), and in accordance with the Procedure Governing Determinations of Hazardous Occupations (29 CFR, Part 4, Subpart D) (note § 4.45) the Secretary of Labor had published in the Wednesday, July 13, 1955, issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER a notice of proposed amendment of paragraph (a) (2) of § 4.58 (29 CFR, Part 4, Subpart E). Interested persons were given 20 days in which to submit written data, views or arguments in support of, or in opposition to the proposed amendment. The notice period has expired and no substantive objection to the proposed amendment has been filed with the Secretary.

Accordingly, pursuant to the authority above mentioned, paragraph (a) (2) of § 4.58 (29 CFR, Part 4, Subpart E) is amended to read as follows:

(2) Work which involves riding on a manlift or on a freight elevator, except a freight elevator operated by an assigned operator.

(Secs. 3, 11, 52 Stat. 1060, as amended, 1060, as amended; 29 U. S. C. 203, 211)

This amendment shall become effective upon publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 12th day of August 1955.

JAMES P. MITCHELL,
Secretary of Labor

[F. R. Doc. 55-7041; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955;
8:46 a. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Research Service

[7 CFR Part 301]

WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

Notice is hereby given under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) that the Administrator of the Agricultural Research Service, pursuant to section 8 of the Plant Quarantine

Act of 1912, as amended (7 U. S. C. 161) is considering amending §§ 301.63-1, 301.63-3a, 301.63-3 (a) (1) 301.63-5 (a) (1) 301.63-6, and 301.63-7 of the regulations supplemental to notice of quarantine No. 63 relating to the white-pine blister rust (7 CFR, 1954 Supp. 301.-63-1, 301.63-3a, 301.63-3 (a) (1) 301.63-5 (a) (1), 301.63-6, and 301.63-7) in the following respects:

1. Amend § 301.63-1 by adding thereto a paragraph (i) to read as follows:

(i) *White-pine certificate.* An official form issued by the Plant Pest Control Branch authorizing the interstate movement of five-leaved pines for reforestation purposes into noninfected States from nurseries in States outside thereof which are certified by the Plant Pest Control Branch as being adequately protected from blister rust infection to provide noninfected planting stock.

2. Amend § 301.63-3a by deleting from the introductory paragraph thereof the word "California" and by deleting the

portion therein relating to the movement into California of European black currant plants, and gooseberry and currant plants, other than European black currants.

3. Amend § 301.63-3 (a) (1) to read as follows:

(a) *Movement of five-leaved pines.* (1) As provided in § 301.63-5 (a) five-leaved pines may be moved interstate without restriction between the noninfected States of Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and the noninfected part of California comprised of the counties of Contra Costa, Mariposa, Mono, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and all those south thereof. Five-leaved pines may not be moved interstate into these areas from any other part of the United States except when intended for reforestation purposes, when they have been grown in a nursery protected from blister rust infection, and when accompanied by a white-pine certificate issued for such movement by the Plant Pest Control Branch.

4. Amend § 301.63-5 (a) (1) to read as follows:

§ 301.63-5 *Conditions governing interstate movement of regulated articles—* (a) *Five-leaved pines.* (1) Five-leaved pines may be moved interstate without restriction between the following noninfected States or parts thereof when they have originated therein, namely: Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and the noninfected part of California comprising the counties of Contra Costa, Mariposa, Mono, San Francisco, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and all of those south thereof. Five-leaved pines may not be moved interstate into the above-described areas from any other part of the United States, except when intended for reforestation purposes, when they have been grown in a nursery protected from blister rust infection, and when accompanied by a white-pine certificate issued for such movement by the Plant Pest Control Branch.

5. Amend § 301.63-6 to read as follows:

§ 301.63-6 *Conditions governing the issuance and use of white-pine certificates and control-area permits—* (a) *White-pine certificates.* Certificates authorizing the interstate movement of white pine into the noninfected areas as designated in § 301.63-5 (a) (1) from points outside thereof may be issued for such pine when it is intended for reforestation purposes and when it has been grown in nurseries adequately protected from white-pine blister rust infection to provide noninfected planting stock as determined by the Plant Pest Control Branch. Application for white-pine certificates shall be made to the Plant Pest Control Branch, Agricultural Research Service, Washington 25, D. C.

(b) *Control-area permits.* Control-area permits may be issued for the interstate movement of gooseberry and currant plants, except for European black currants, into control areas as designated in administrative instructions of the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch when the planting locations are not within infective distance of pro-

tected pine and movement thereto of such plants is not prohibited. Applications for control-area permits shall be made to the Federal representative in the State of destination as designated in the administrative instructions, giving names and addresses of consignee and consignor and kind and number of plants to be shipped.

(c) *Use of certificates and permits.* White-pine certificates or control-area permits, when required as a condition of interstate movement of regulated articles, must be securely attached to the outside of each container of regulated articles, except that for carload and other bulk shipments by rail, the certificate or permit shall accompany the waybill and for shipment by truck or other road vehicle the certificate or permit shall accompany the vehicle and be surrendered to the consignee on delivery of the shipment.

6. Amend § 301.63-7 to read as follows:

§ 301.63-7 *Cancellation of white-pine certificates and control-area permits.* White-pine certificates and control-area permits issued under the provisions of these regulations may be withdrawn or cancelled by the Plant Pest Control Branch for failure of compliance with the conditions of these regulations, or whenever the further use of such certificates or permits might result in the spread of the white-pine blister rust.

The principal purpose of these proposed amendments is to restore to the regulations provisions, deleted in an amendment effective April 25, 1952, which allow the movement of five-leaved pines into noninfected States when such pines are intended for reforestation purposes, when they have been grown in a nursery protected from blister rust infection, and when they are accompanied by a certificate issued for such movement by the Plant Pest Control Branch. These provisions were deleted in 1952 because noninfected States had indicated that they were able to grow within their noninfected areas the quantities of white-pine seedlings they require for reforestation. This has not proved feasible in all noninfected States. Consequently, there has been a request for the restoration of the deleted provisions.

The proposed amendment to § 301.63-3 (a) (1) also deletes therefrom reference to the States of Georgia, Kentucky, South Carolina, and Tennessee. This deletion is to conform this subsection to a similar revision of § 301.63-5 (a) (1) effective April 25, 1952.

Another proposed amendment would delete Calaveras and Tuolumne Counties from the portion of California designated as noninfected in §§ 301.63-3 (a) (1) and 301.63-5 (a) (1). Furthermore, all reference to California would be deleted from the administrative instructions designating white-pine blister rust control areas. The latter restriction is no longer considered necessary to supplement the control program in the State, since State authority is utilized to compel the removal of any planted ribs that might spread infection in localities

now comprising the California control area.

All persons who desire to submit written data, views, or arguments in connection with this matter should file the same with the Chief of the Plant Pest Control Branch, Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., within 15 days after the date of the publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 8, 37 Stat. 318, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 161)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 26th day of August 1955.

[SEAL] M. R. CLARKSON,
Acting Administrator
Agricultural Research Service.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7063; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955; 8:51 a. m.]

Commodity Stabilization Service

[7 CFR Part 722]

1956 CROP OF UPLAND COTTON

NOTICE OF DETERMINATIONS TO BE MADE WITH RESPECT TO A NATIONAL MARKETING QUOTA, NATIONAL, STATE, AND COUNTY ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS, AND FORMULATION OF REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO FARM ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Pursuant to the authority contained in applicable provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1388) the Secretary of Agriculture is preparing to determine whether a national marketing quota is required to be proclaimed for the 1956 crop of upland cotton, to provide for conversion of such quota into a national acreage allotment, and to formulate regulations for apportioning the national acreage allotment to States and the State acreage allotments to counties, and for establishing farm acreage allotments.

Section 342 of the act provides that whenever during any calendar year the Secretary of Agriculture determines that the total supply of cotton for the marketing year beginning in such calendar year will exceed the normal supply for such marketing year, the Secretary shall proclaim such fact and a national marketing quota shall be in effect for the crop of cotton produced in the next calendar year. This section provides further that the Secretary shall also determine and specify in such proclamation the amount of the national marketing quota in terms of the number of bales of cotton adequate, together with (1) the estimated carry-over at the beginning of the marketing year which begins in the next calendar year and (2) the estimated imports during such marketing year, to make available a normal supply of cotton. Under the provisions of this section of the act the national marketing quota for any year may not be less than 10 million bales or 1 million bales less than the estimated domestic consumption plus exports of cotton for the marketing year ending in the calendar year in which such quota is proclaimed, whichever is smaller. The proclamation of the national marketing quota is required to be

made not later than October 15 of the calendar year in which the determination is made that the total supply of cotton exceeds the normal supply.

As defined in section 301 of the act, for purposes of the determinations provided for in section 342 of the act, "total supply" of cotton for any marketing year is the carry-over at the beginning of such marketing year, plus the estimated production of cotton in the United States during the calendar year in which such marketing year begins, and the estimated imports of cotton into the United States during such marketing year; "carry-over" of cotton for any marketing year is the quantity of cotton on hand in the United States at the beginning of such marketing year, not including any part of the crop which was produced in the United States during the calendar year then current; "normal supply" of cotton for any marketing year is the estimated domestic consumption of cotton for the marketing year for which such normal supply is being determined, plus the estimated exports of cotton for such marketing year, plus 30 per centum of such consumption and exports as an allowance for carry-over and "marketing year" for cotton is the period August 1-July 31.

Section 344 (a) of the act provides that whenever a national marketing quota is proclaimed under section 342, the Secretary shall determine and proclaim a national acreage allotment for the crop of cotton to be produced in the next calendar year. The national acreage allotment for cotton is that acreage, based upon the national average yield per acre of cotton for the 5 years immediately preceding the calendar year in which the national marketing quota is proclaimed, required to make available from such crop an amount of cotton equal to the national marketing quota.

If a national acreage allotment is proclaimed for the 1956 crop of upland cotton, such allotment would be apportioned to the States, as provided by section 344 (b) of the act, on the basis of the acreage planted to cotton during the 5 calendar years 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, and 1954, with adjustments for abnormal weather conditions during such period.

It is expected that the regulations pertaining to the apportionment of the State acreage allotment among counties and farms will be substantially the same as the regulations issued with respect to the 1955 crop of upland cotton, including amendments (19 F. R. 7213, 7863, 8768) except for proposed changes discussed herein.

Section 344 (e) of the act authorizes the State committee to set aside a maximum of 10 percent of the State acreage allotment (15 percent in the case of Oklahoma) as a State acreage reserve. It is proposed that the minimum State acreage reserve for 1956 be 3 percent except the minimum reserve for a State may be less than 3 percent of the State acreage allotment if so recommended by the State committee and approved by the Administrator, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Section 344 (f) of the act authorizes the county committee to set aside a

maximum of 15 percent of the county acreage allotment as a county acreage reserve. It is proposed that the minimum county acreage reserve for 1956 be 5 percent, except that the minimum reserve for a county may be as small as 3 percent if so recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee and may be less than 3 percent of the county acreage allotment if so recommended by the county and State committees and approved by the Deputy Administrator for Production Adjustment, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Another change being considered is the inclusion of a provision that any guide in the nature of a mathematical formula or rule adopted by a county committee which when applied to farm data results in a calculated amount of State or county reserve acreage being allocated to an individual farm must be approved by the State committee.

Another proposed change is to provide in the allotment regulations that farm acreage allotments will be established for publicly owned agricultural experiment stations on the same basis as for other farms, and that if the acreage planted to cotton by or for any publicly owned agricultural experiment station exceeds the farm cotton acreage allotment the cotton produced by or for the experiment station will be exempt from marketing quota penalties only if all of the cotton produced in 1956 by or for the experiment station is grown for experimental purposes. Another proposed change is to include in the allotment regulations provision for measurement of farms. This will include regulations relating to premeasurement, measurement after planting, remeasurement of acreage upon the request of the farm operator, and measurement of acreage disposed of subsequent to the first measurement after planting. Another proposed change is to include in the allotment regulations the definition of "acreage planted to cotton" in the year for which the allotment is established. Previously, the provisions mentioned in this paragraph have been included in the regulations relating to the operation of marketing quotas.

It is the Secretary's intention to delay the determinations provided for in section 342 of the act until the October 10, 1955, cotton report of the Crop Reporting Board of the Department is issued in order that the latest available data may be used. In the meantime, it is expected that the regulations discussed above will be issued subject to the condition that they shall become ineffective for purposes of the marketing quota program in the event a national marketing quota program for the 1956 crop of upland cotton is not proclaimed by October 15, 1955.

Prior to making any of the foregoing determinations with respect to the national marketing quota, the national acreage allotment, the apportionment of the national acreage allotment to States and the State acreage allotments to counties, and the formulation of regulations for the measurement of farms and the establishment of farm acreage allotments for the 1956 crop of upland

cotton, consideration will be given to any data, views, and recommendations pertaining thereto which are submitted in writing to the Director, Cotton Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., within 15 days following the publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The date of the postmark will be considered as the date of any submission.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 26th day of August 1955.

[SEAL]

WALTER C. BERGER,
Acting Administrator

[F. R. Doc. 55-7104; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955;
8:52 a. m.]

[7 CFR Part 722]

1956 CROP OF EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON

NOTICE OF DETERMINATIONS TO BE MADE WITH RESPECT TO A NATIONAL MARKETING QUOTA, NATIONAL, STATE, AND COUNTY ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS, AND FORMULATION OF REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO FARM ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Pursuant to the authority contained in applicable provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1301-1388), the Secretary of Agriculture is preparing to determine whether a national marketing quota is required to be proclaimed for the 1956 crop of extra long staple cotton, to provide for conversion of such quota into a national acreage allotment in accordance with section 344 (a) of the act, and to formulate regulations for apportioning the national acreage allotment to States and the State acreage allotments to counties, and for establishing farm acreage allotments. Pertinent parts of the provisions of the act which are applicable to these determinations and formulations are as follows:

Sec. 347. (a) Except as otherwise provided by this section, the provisions of this part shall not apply to extra long staple cotton which is produced from pure strain varieties of the Barbados species, or any hybrid thereof, or other similar types of extra long staple cotton designated by the Secretary having characteristics needed for various end uses for which American upland cotton is not suitable, and grown in irrigated cotton-growing regions of the United States designated by the Secretary or other areas designated by the Secretary as suitable for the production of such varieties or types.

(b) Whenever during any calendar year, not later than October 15, the Secretary determines that the total supply of cotton described in subsection (a) for the marketing year beginning in such calendar year will exceed the normal supply thereof for such marketing year by more than 8 per centum, the Secretary shall proclaim such fact and a national marketing quota shall be in effect for the crop of such cotton produced in the next calendar year. The Secretary shall also determine and specify in such proclamation the amount of the national marketing quota in terms of the quantity of cotton described in subsection (a) adequate to make available a normal supply of such cotton, taking into account (1) the estimated carry-over at the beginning of the marketing year which begins in the next calendar year, and (2) the estimated imports during such marketing year. The

national marketing quota for cotton described in subsection (a) for any year shall not be less than the larger of 30,000 bales or a number of bales equal to 30 per centum of the estimated domestic consumption plus exports of such cotton for the marketing year beginning in the calendar year in which such quota is proclaimed.

(c) All provisions of this act, except section 342, subsections (h), (k), and (l) of section 344, the parenthetical provisions relating to acreages regarded as having been planted to cotton, and the provisions relating to minimum small farm allotments, shall, insofar as applicable, apply to marketing quotas and acreage allotments authorized by this section * * *

Sec. 301 (b) (16) (C) "Total supply" of cotton for any marketing year shall be the carry-over at the beginning of such marketing year, plus the estimated production of cotton in the United States during the calendar year in which such marketing year begins and the estimated imports of cotton into the United States during such marketing year.

(3) (B) "Carry-over" of cotton for any marketing year shall be the quantity of cotton on hand in the United States at the beginning of such marketing year, not including any part of the crop which was produced in the United States during the calendar year then current.

(10) (C) The "normal supply" of cotton for any marketing year shall be the estimated domestic consumption of cotton for the marketing year for which such normal supply is being determined, plus the estimated exports of cotton for such marketing year, plus 30 per centum of the sum of such consumption and exports as an allowance for carry-over.

For purposes of the supply determinations required to be made under section 347 (b) of the act, (1) the term "extra long staple cotton" refers to all American Egyptian, Sea Island (in both the continental United States and Puerto Rico) and Sealand cotton, and to all similar type cotton imported from Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and Peru and (2) the term "carry-over" does not include the stocks of extra long staple cotton acquired pursuant to, or under the authority of, the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpiling Act.

In the event the Secretary determines that a national marketing quota for the 1956 crop of extra long staple cotton is required to be proclaimed pursuant to section 347 (b) of the act, such quota will be converted into a national acreage allotment in accordance with section 344 (a) of the act, which reads in pertinent part as follows:

Whenever a national marketing quota is proclaimed * * * the Secretary shall determine and proclaim a national acreage allotment for the crop of cotton to be produced in the next calendar year. The national

acreage allotment for cotton shall be that acreage, based upon the national average yield per acre of cotton for the 5 years immediately preceding the calendar year in which the national marketing quota is proclaimed, required to make available from such crop an amount of cotton equal to the national marketing quota.

It is expected that the regulations pertaining to the apportionment of the State acreage allotment among counties and farms will be substantially the same as the regulations issued with respect to the 1955 crop of extra long staple cotton, including amendments (19 F. R. 7253, 7863, 8768) except for proposed changes discussed herein.

Section 344 (e) of the act authorizes the State committee to set aside a maximum of 10 percent of the State acreage allotment as a State acreage reserve. It is proposed that the minimum State acreage reserve for 1956 be 3 percent, except that the minimum reserve for a State may be less than 3 percent of the State acreage allotment if so recommended by the State committee and approved by the Administrator, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Section 344 (f) of the act authorizes the county committee to set aside a maximum of 15 percent of the county acreage allotment as a county acreage reserve. It is proposed that the minimum county acreage reserve for 1956 be 5 percent, except that the minimum reserve for a county may be as small as 3 percent if so recommended by the county committee and approved by the State committee and may be less than 3 percent of the county acreage allotment if so recommended by the county and State committees and approved by the Deputy Administrator for Production Adjustment, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Another change being considered is the inclusion of a provision that any guide in the nature of a mathematical formula or rule adopted by a county committee which when applied to farm data results in a calculated amount of State or county reserve acreage being allocated to an individual farm must be approved by the State Committee.

Another proposed change is to provide in the allotment regulations that farm acreage allotments will be established for publicly owned agricultural experiment stations on the same basis as for other farms, and that if the acreage planted to cotton by or for any publicly owned agricultural experiment station exceeds the farm cotton acreage allotment the cotton produced by or for the experiment

station will be exempt from marketing quota penalties only if all of the cotton produced in 1956 by or for the experiment station is grown for experimental purposes. Another proposed change is to include in the allotment regulations provision for measurement of farms. This will include regulations relating to premeasurement, measurement after planting, remeasurement of acreage upon the request of the farm operator, and measurement of acreage disposed of subsequent to the first measurement after planting. Another proposed change is to include in the allotment regulations the definition of "acreage planted to cotton" in the year for which the allotment is established. Previously the provisions mentioned in this paragraph have been included in the regulations relating to the operation of marketing quotas.

It is the Secretary's intention to delay the determinations provided for in section 347 of the act until the October 10, 1955, cotton report of the Crop Reporting Board of the Department is issued in order that the latest available data may be used. In the meantime, it is expected that the regulations discussed above will be issued subject to the conditions that they shall become ineffective for purposes of the marketing quota program in the event a national marketing quota program for the 1956 crop of extra long staple cotton is not proclaimed by October 15, 1955.

Prior to making any of the foregoing determinations with respect to the national marketing quota, the national acreage allotment, the apportionment of the national acreage allotment to States and the State acreage allotments to counties, and the formulation of regulations for the measurement of farms and for the establishment of farm acreage allotments for the 1956 crop of extra long staple cotton, consideration will be given to any data, views, and recommendations pertaining thereto which are submitted in writing to the Director, Cotton Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., within 15 days following the publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The date of the postmark will be considered as the date of any submission.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 26th day of August 1955.

[SEAL] WALTER C. BERGER,
Acting Administrator.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7105; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955; 8:52 a. m.]

NOTICES

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket Nos. G-3598, G-9012, G-9115]

KANSAS NATURAL GAS, INC.

NOTICE OF CONTINUANCE OF HEARING

AUGUST 23, 1955.

Upon consideration of the motion filed August 16, 1955, by Kansas Natural Gas, Inc., for consolidation and for continuance of hearing in the above-designated matter.

Notice is hereby given that the hearing on the application in Docket No. G-9012, now scheduled for September 9, 1955, is postponed to a date to be hereafter fixed by further notice. The request for consolidation of the applications in the above-designated matter for purposes of hearing is denied without prejudice.

[SEAL] J. H. GUTRIDE,
Acting Secretary.[F. R. Doc. 55-7042; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955;
8:46 a. m.]

[Docket No. E-6634]

CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC POWER CO.

NOTICE OF ORDER AUTHORIZING ISSUANCE
OF SECURITIES

AUGUST 25, 1955.

Notice is hereby given that on August 15, 1955, the Federal Power Commission issued its order adopted August 15, 1955, authorizing issuance of securities in the above-entitled matter.

[SEAL] J. H. GUTRIDE,
Acting Secretary.[F. R. Doc. 55-7044; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955;
8:46 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-3585]

WITTMER OIL & GAS CORP.

NOTICE OF ORDER DISMISSING APPLICATION
FOR CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE
AND NECESSITY

AUGUST 24, 1955.

Notice is hereby given that on August 12, 1955, the Federal Power Commission issued its order adopted August 10, 1955, in the above-entitled matter, dismissing application for certificate of public convenience and necessity for lack of jurisdiction.

[SEAL] J. H. GUTRIDE,
Acting Secretary.[F. R. Doc. 55-7045; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955;
8:46 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. G-4185, G-2367]

TRANSCONTINENTAL GAS PIPE LINE CORP

NOTICE OF ORDER ISSUING CERTIFICATE OF
PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND NECESSITY

AUGUST 24, 1955.

Notice is hereby given that on August 12, 1955, the Federal Power Commission issued its order adopted August 10, 1955, amending Opinion No. 280 and order (20 F. R. 1652) issuing certificate of public

convenience and necessity in the above-entitled matter.

[SEAL] J. H. GUTRIDE,
Acting Secretary.[F. R. Doc. 55-7046; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955;
8:46 a. m.]

[Docket Nos. G-6674, etc.]

NATURAL GAS STORAGE CO. OF ILLINOIS
ET AL.NOTICE OF FINDINGS AND ORDER ISSUING
CERTIFICATES OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE
AND NECESSITY

AUGUST 25, 1955.

In the matters of Natural Gas Storage Company of Illinois, Docket No. G-6674; Texas Illinois Natural Gas Pipeline Company, Docket No. G-6675; Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America, Docket No. G-8672.

Notice is hereby given that on August 15, 1955, the Federal Power Commission issued its findings and order adopted August 15, 1955, issuing certificates of public convenience and necessity in the above-entitled matters.

[SEAL] J. H. GUTRIDE,
Acting Secretary.[F. R. Doc. 55-7047; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955;
8:46 a. m.]

[Docket No. IT-5331]

ARIZONA PUBLIC SERVICE CO.

NOTICE OF ORDER AUTHORIZING TRANSMIS-
SION OF ELECTRIC ENERGY TO MEXICO

AUGUST 24, 1955.

Notice is hereby given that on August 15, 1955, the Federal Power Commission issued its order adopted August 10, 1955, authorizing transmission of electric energy to Mexico and superseding previous authorization in the above-entitled matter.

[SEAL] J. H. GUTRIDE,
Acting Secretary.[F. R. Doc. 55-7049; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955;
8:46 a. m.]

[Docket No. E-6445, etc.]

CONSOLIDATED GAS, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND
POWER CO. OF BALTIMORE ET AL.NOTICE OF ORDERS TERMINATING
PROCEEDINGS

AUGUST 24, 1955.

In the matters of Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, v. Pennsylvania Water & Power Company, Respondent, Public Service Commission of Maryland, Intervenor, Docket Nos. E-6445 and E-6441, Public Service Commission of Maryland, v. Pennsylvania Water & Power Company, Susquehanna Transmission Company of Maryland, Safe Harbor Water Power Corporation, Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore, Metropolitan Edison Com-

pany, Pennsylvania Power & Light Company, and Philadelphia Electric Company, Respondents, Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission, Intervenor, Docket No. E-6350.

Notice is hereby given that on August 15, 1955, the Federal Power Commission issued its orders adopted August 10, 1955, terminating proceedings in the above-entitled matters.

[SEAL] J. H. GUTRIDE,
Acting Secretary.[F. R. Doc. 55-7048; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955;
8:46 a. m.]

[Docket No. ID-1107, etc.]

EDWARD O. BOSHELL ET AL.

NOTICE OF ORDERS DENYING APPLICANTS
AUTHORIZATIONS TO HOLD POSITIONS

AUGUST 23, 1955.

In the matters of Edward O. Boshell, Docket No. ID-1107; John P. Wagner, Docket No. ID-1262; William J. Froelich, Docket No. ID-1263.

Notice is hereby given that on August 8, 1955, the Federal Power Commission issued its orders adopted August 4, 1955, denying applicants authorizations to hold certain positions pursuant to section 305 (b) of the Federal Power Act in the above-entitled matters.

[SEAL] J. H. GUTRIDE,
Acting Secretary.[F. R. Doc. 55-7008; Filed, Aug. 29, 1955;
8:47 a. m.]

[Project No. 2017]

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA EDISON CO.

NOTICE OF ORDER AMENDING LICENSE
(MAJOR)

AUGUST 25, 1955.

Notice is hereby given that on August 16, 1955, the Federal Power Commission issued its order adopted August 10, 1955, further amending license (Major) in the above-entitled matter.

[SEAL] J. H. GUTRIDE,
Acting Secretary.[F. R. Doc. 55-7050; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955;
8:46 a. m.]

[Project No. 2180]

NATIONAL CONTAINER CORPORATION OF
WISCONSIN

NOTICE OF ORDER ISSUING LICENSE (MAJOR)

AUGUST 24, 1955.

Notice is hereby given that on August 16, 1955, the Federal Power Commission issued its order adopted August 10, 1955, issuing license (Major) in the above-entitled matter.

[SEAL] J. H. GUTRIDE,
Acting Secretary.[F. R. Doc. 55-7051; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955;
8:46 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-4442, etc.]

OSIAS BILLER ET AL.

NOTICE OF FINDINGS AND ORDER ISSUING
CERTIFICATE OF PUBLIC CONVENIENCE
AND NECESSITY

AUGUST 23, 1955.

In the matters of Osias Biller, Docket No. G-4442; Farman Drilling Company, Docket No. G-4506; Stevenson Development, Docket No. G-4508; Bennett's Valley Development Co., Docket No. G-4515; Charles T. Sinnamond, Docket No. G-4516; Congor Gas & Oil Company, Docket No. G-4517; Acme Drilling Company, et al., Docket No. G-4518; Acme Drilling Company, Docket No. G-4519; Lewis Sandri & Lewis Sandri, Agent for Center Units, Docket No. G-4520; Paul E. Kahle, et al., Docket No. G-4521; Charles H. Updegraff, Docket No. G-4522; Pipe Line Construction & Drilling Company, Docket No. G-4523; J. F. Flanagan, Docket No. G-4524; Clearfield Development Corporation, Docket No. G-4525.

Notice is hereby given that on August 19, 1955, the Federal Power Commission issued its findings and order adopted August 17, 1955, issuing certificate of public convenience and necessity in the above-entitled matters.

[SEAL]

J. H. GUTRIDE,
Acting Secretary.[F. R. Doc. 55-7012; Filed, Aug. 29, 1955;
8:47 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

NEVADA

NOTICE OF PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL AND
RESERVATION OF LANDS

AUGUST 23, 1955.

The Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, has filed an application, Serial No. Nevada 018060 and Nevada 027282, for the withdrawal of the lands described below, from all forms of appropriation.

The applicant desires the land for military purposes.

For a period of 30 days from the date of publication of this notice, persons having cause may present their objections in writing to the undersigned official of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior: A. L. Simpson, Acting State Supervisor, P. O. Box 1551, Reno, Nevada.

If circumstances warrant it, a public hearing will be held at a convenient time and place, which will be announced.

The determination of the Secretary on the applications will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. A separate notice will be sent to each interested party of record.

The lands involved in the applications are:

T. 36 N., R. 38 E., M. D. M., Nevada: Sec. 18, E $\frac{1}{2}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$ SE $\frac{1}{4}$

T. 2 N., R. 42 E., M. D. M., Nevada: Sec. 1 and 2, described as follows:

Tract No. 1 commencing at the northeast corner of Sec. 2, T. 2 N., R. 42 E.

Thence south 15° 51' 40" each 854.52 feet to a point on the northerly boundary line of the Nye County Hospital site.

Thence along the northerly boundary line of said County Hospital site south 73° 25' 00" west 408.23 feet to a point on the westerly boundary line of said County Hospital site.

Thence along the westerly boundary of said County Hospital site south 00° 58' 45" west 745.32 feet to a point.

Thence leaving said County Hospital site boundary north 62° 38' 30" west 400 feet to a point which is the southwesterly corner of the Nevada State Maintenance Station site.

Thence south 12° 00' 25" east 623.78 feet to a point.

Thence north 06° 44' 45" east 25 feet to a point, said point being the true point of beginning.

Thence from said point of beginning south 83° 15' 15" east 700 feet to a point.

Thence south 06° 44' 45" west 593.43 feet to a point.

Thence north 83° 15' 15" west 700 feet to a point.

Thence north 06° 44' 45" east 998.43 feet to the point of beginning, containing 16.043 acres, more or less.

Tract No. 2 commencing at U. S. G. S. Triangulation Station "Brook" elevation 7139.6 feet, latitude 38°03'05.779" longitude 117°13'30.676"

Thence from said triangulation north 27° 49' 45" east 450 feet to a point; said point being the true point of beginning.

Thence from said point of beginning south 700 feet to a point.

Thence west 700 feet to a point.

Thence north 700 feet to a point.

Thence east 700 feet to a point of beginning, containing 11.248 acres, more or less.

A. L. SIMPSON,
Acting State Supervisor.[F. R. Doc. 55-7038; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955;
8:45 a. m.]

NEVADA

NOTICE OF PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL AND
RESERVATION OF LANDS

The Department of the Navy, District Public Works Office, 12th Naval District, San Bruno, California, has filed an application, Serial No. Nevada 041789, for the withdrawal of the lands described below, from all forms of appropriation and use including grazing, mineral leasing and mining locations. The applicant desires the land for training aircraft in air to air gunnery.

For a period of 30 days from the date of publication of this notice, persons having cause may present their objections in writing to the undersigned official of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior: A. L. Simpson, Acting State Supervisor, P. O. Box 1551, Reno, Nevada.

If circumstances warrant it, a public hearing will be held at a convenient time and place, which will be announced.

The determination of the Secretary on the application will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. A separate notice will be sent to each interested party of record.

The lands involved in the application are inclosed by the following metes and bounds description:

Beginning at the corner of Ts. 34 and 35 N., Rs. 24 and 25 E., M. D. M., Nevada, thence south 6 miles more or less to a point east of the corner of Secs. 3, 4, 33, and 34, Ts. 33 and 34 N., R. 24 E.

Thence east 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles more or less to a point precisely 19 miles west and approximately 9 miles south of the corner of Secs. 7, 12, 13, and 18, Ts. 35 N., Rs. 28 and 29 E.

Thence north 1 mile more or less to a point 19 miles west and 8 miles south of Secs. 7, 12, 13, and 18, Ts. 35 N., Rs. 28 and 29 E.

Thence east 2 miles.
Thence north 1 mile.
Thence east 1 mile.
Thence north 1 mile.
Thence east 1 mile.
Thence north 1 mile.
Thence east 2 miles.
Thence north 1 mile.
Thence east 1 mile.
Thence north 1 mile.
Thence east 3 miles.
Thence north 1 mile.
Thence east 2 miles.
Thence north 1 mile.
Thence east 4 miles.
Thence north 1 mile.

Thence east 3 miles to the corner of Secs. 7, 12, 13, and 18, Ts. 35 N., Rs. 28 and 29 E.

Thence northerly 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles more or less along the line between Ts. 35 and 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ N., Rs. 28 and 29 E., to the closing corner of Ts. 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ N., Rs. 28 and 29 E., on the 7th Standard Parallel north.

Thence easterly 3 $\frac{1}{3}$ miles more or less along the 7th Standard Parallel north to the standard corner of Ts. 36 N., Rs. 28 and 29 E.

Thence north 16 miles more or less to a point west of the corner of Ts. 38 and 39 N., Rs. 29 and 30 E.

Thence east 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles more or less to the corner of Ts. 38 and 39 N., Rs. 29 and 30 E.

Thence northerly 12 miles more or less along the west boundary of Ts. 39 and 40 N., Rs. 30 E., to the closing corner of T. 40 N., R. 30 E., on the 8th Standard Parallel north.

Thence westerly $\frac{1}{4}$ mile more or less along the 8th Standard Parallel north to the SW corner of T. 41 N., R. 30 E.

Thence north 3 miles more or less to a point east of the standard corner of Ts. 41 N., Rs. 28 and 29 E.

Thence west 2 miles more or less to the standard corner of Ts. 41 N., Rs. 28 and 29 E.

Thence westerly 3 miles more or less along the 8th Standard Parallel north to the standard corner of Secs. 33 and 34, T. 41 N., R. 28 E.

Thence south 6 miles more or less to a point east of the corner of Ts. 39 and 40 N., Rs. 27 and 28 E.

Thence west 3 miles more or less to the corner of Ts. 39 and 40 N., Rs. 27 and 28 E.

Thence south 6 miles.

Thence west 3 miles.

Thence south 12 miles more or less to a point east of the corner of Ts. 36 and 37 N., Rs. 26 and 27 E.

Thence west 3 miles more or less to the corner of Ts. 36 and 37 N., Rs. 26 and 27 E.

Thence southerly 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles more or less along the line between Ts. 36 N., Rs. 26 and 27 E., to the standard corner of Ts. 36 N., Rs. 26 and 27 E.

Thence westerly 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles more or less along the 7th Standard Parallel north through Rs. 26, 25, and a portion of 24 E., to the closing corner of Ts. 35 N., Rs. 24 and 25 E.

Thence southerly 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles more or less along the line between Ts. 35 N., 24 and 25 E., to the corner of Ts. 34 and 35 N., Rs. 24 and 25 E., the point of beginning.

Inclosing an area of approximately 272,000 acres.

A. L. SIMPSON,
Acting State Supervisor.

AUGUST 19, 1955.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7039; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955;
8:45 a. m.]

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

LIMITATIONS IMPOSED BY OTHER COUNTRIES ON IMPORTATIONS BY MAIL

The following are not regulations of the United States Post Office Department, but are limitations imposed by other countries on importations by mail to such countries. The limitations are published for the information of the public. Hereafter, as changes occur in the limitations, such changes will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER at quarterly intervals.

ADEN (INCLUDING KAMARAN AND PERIM)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Money or bullion exceeding £5 (above \$14) in value, except coins obviously intended as ornaments.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. Arms, etc.. Arms and military supplies unless imported by or on behalf of the Government of Aden. Imitation and toy pistols and revolvers.

State monopolies, etc.. Coin or bullion exceeding £5 in value.

All goods manufactured outside Her Majesty's dominions and marked with the British Royal Arms, or imitations.

Fictitious stamps.

For other reasons: Articles made entirely or partially from celluloid, such as picture films, unless packed in a solid wooden receptacle, labeled very clearly to show the contents.

AFGHANISTAN

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coins, banknotes, paper money, or any values payable to the bearer.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. The service extends to Kabul, Jallalabad, and Kandahar only.

Prohibitions. Live plants; dry or liquid chemical dyes which, because of insufficient fixity, are not suitable for dyeing woolen carpets; European and Persian carpets and rugs; tapestry and laces, and any articles liable to compete with national industry.

ALBANIA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Photographic films, including plates and paper intended for photography.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. The service extends to:

Berat.	Kavajë.
Billisht.	Klos.
Delvinë.	Kolonjë.
Durrës (Durazzo).	Konispol.
Elbasan.	Korçë (Coritza).
Fier.	Krujë.
Gjirokastër (Argirokastro).	Kuçovë.
Himarë.	Kukës.
	Kurvelesh.

Lesh (Alessio).
Leskovik.
Libohovë.
Librazhd.
Lushnjë.
Mallakastër.
Milot.
Peqin.
Përmet.

Peshkopi.
Pukë.
Sarandë.
Shijak.
Shkodër (Scutari).
Tepelenë.
Tiranë.
Vlorë.

If a parcel contains used clothing the sender should enclose a certificate attesting that the contents have been disinfected, and mark the wrapper accordingly.

Prohibitions. Arms and weapons of all kinds, except hunting arms. (See "Import restrictions" below.)

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by the addressees:

Hunting arms require an import permit.

Medicines for personal use require a medical certificate.

ALGERIA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as France.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Same as France.

Prohibitions and restrictions. Same as France, except tobacco and its products, are admitted.

ANDORRA (REPUBLIC OF)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as Spain.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Same as France. Every parcel for Andorra must be accompanied by a French export license which the addressee must obtain from the French authorities, and transmit to the sender before the parcel is mailed.

Prohibitions and restrictions. Same as France.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Arms; coins; articles of gold and silver, precious stones and jewelry. Bank notes of a value less than 2 Egyptian pounds.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. For the protection of animals or plants: Unseeded cotton.

Arms, etc.. 303 rifles; 380, 450 and 455 revolvers; 8-millimeter Italian guns; toy pistols larger than 3 caliber; all automatic pistols. See "Import restrictions."

For other reasons: Articles of gold, unless they bear a mark recognized by the Sudan Government.

Paper money.

Cotton thread not bearing a label or mark clearly indicating the length or weight in accordance with the weights and measures legal in Sudan.

Carbon paper unless wax-coated and not containing any oxidizable oily or fatty substance and so described on the customs declarations.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following

requirements which are to be met by addressees:

Addressees must obtain import licenses for the following:

Live plants (including bulbs), cotton seed, and seeded cotton.

Arms (other than those prohibited).

Saccharine and sugar.

Sulphur and products thereof.

Unmanufactured tobacco.

ARGENTINA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Any dutiable article must bear the green label, Form 2976 (C 1) and have enclosed the paper form of customs declaration, Form 2976-A.

Prohibitions. Money in cash, banknotes, or values payable to the bearer, jewels, precious stones or precious metals.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcels may be addressed to banks or other organizations for ultimate delivery to second addressees. The latter however may not take delivery without written authority from the first addressee, unless the sender arranges for change of address as provided in the Postal Manual, Part 236.

Consular invoices are required for used merchandise or merchandise intended for commercial purposes whose value exceeds 550 Argentine pesos (approximately \$90)

Argentine consuls are located in the following cities:

Boston, Mass.	New Orleans, La.
Chicago, Ill.	New York, N. Y.
Houston, Tex.	San Francisco, Calif.

Argentina imposes a charge on each parcel received. Therefore, suggest to mailers that they avail themselves of the "group-shipment" arrangement, whenever it is practicable to do so.

Prohibitions. For the protection of animals or plants: Bees unless accompanied by an official sanitary certificate visaed by an Argentine consul.

Furs and skins of chinchillas and vicuñas.

For other reasons: Banknotes, values payable to bearer, jewels, precious stones and other precious articles.

Used clothing and rags.

AUSTRALIA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Duty may be levied on catalogs, price lists, circulars, and all advertising matter introduced into Australia through the mail, whether at the letter rate of postage or otherwise. Particulars can be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or from any Field Office of that Department.

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. For reasons of public safety: Hop aromas, oil, and any articles of similar nature for making or flavoring beer.

Oleomargarine, unless colored and marked as prescribed.

For sanitary reasons: Medicines purporting to be remedies for drunkenness or addiction to alcohol, tobacco, or drugs.

Electric or magnetic belts or other belts or appliances allegedly producing therapeutic effects through electrical, magnetic, or radio-active influences.

For the protection of animals: Uncooked pork, including ham and bacon, and all uncooked pork products.

For other reasons: Invoices, blank or partly blank, capable of being filled out and used as genuine invoices.

Goods bearing the name "Anzac" or any name resembling it.

Goods produced wholly or partly in prisons or by convict labor.

Radiohypnotic crystals, lucky stones, and similar articles.

Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, unless sent as bona fide samples or for the personal use of the importer.

Goods labeled in foreign languages, unless the country of origin is shown in English.

Printed matter considered by the Australian customs authorities as unduly emphasizing crime, horror or sex, or having a depraving effect.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

Addressees must obtain import licenses to take delivery of commercial shipments generally, and of gift parcels exceeding £10 (\$22.40) in value.

Also, they must obtain authorization from the Minister of Commerce and Customs to receive arms, organic dyes and their ingredients, bran sacks weighing less than 20 ounces, sugar, syrup and molasses.

AUSTRIA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Import restrictions. Articles restricted as parcel post are restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Import restrictions. The addressee of each gift parcel exceeding 1,000 schillings in value must present either an import license or the written approval of the Austrian National Bank. No special clearance is needed for the delivery of gift parcels not exceeding 1,000 schillings in value. Import licenses are required for all commercial parcels.

Tobacco products in gift parcels are admitted at reduced rates of customs duty, provided that no person receives more than 200 cigarettes, 50 cigars, or 150 grams (5¼ ounces) of tobacco per month. Tobacco products exceeding 1,000 schillings in value require a special license.

Addressees in Austria are required to obtain permission from the Austrian National Bank to take delivery of postage stamps of other countries exceeding in value 100 schillings in the case of commercial shipments, or 1,000 schillings when sent as gifts.

Special permission may be required for the importation of medicines, meat products (except in individual gift parcels) and arms.

AZORES

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as Portugal.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions and important restrictions. Same as Portugal.

BAHAMAS

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coin, gold, or silver bullion, precious stones, jewelry, and other precious articles.

BARBADOS

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Import restrictions. Articles restricted as parcel post are restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by the addressees:

All importations of merchandise into Barbados are subject to license which must be obtained by the addressee before goods are ordered. Goods for which license was not obtained in advance are subject to confiscation upon arrival.

The only goods exempted from this requirement are (a) bona fide unsolicited gifts not exceeding \$6.00 (U. S. currency) in value, and (b) goods granted exemption by the Licensing Authority of Barbados.

It is understood, however, that licenses are readily granted for bona fide unsolicited gifts not exceeding \$37.50 (U. S. currency) in value.

Special permission is required for the importation of cottonseed and of arms except those for hunting.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as for Union of South Africa.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as for Union of South Africa.

BELGIAN CONGO

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Articles of platinum, gold, or silver jewels or other precious articles. Values payable to bearer exceeding five francs, in unregistered articles.

Coins and paper money. (Banknotes and values payable to bearer are admitted in registered articles.)

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. A fee equivalent to the Belgian Congo domestic rate of postage is charged the addressees for the transmission of all parcels from the frontier office to that of destination.

Prohibitions. Bees, leeches, and silkworms.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following

requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

Special permission is required for importation of distilling apparatus; saccharine and products containing it; cottonseed; and medicines.

BELGIUM

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. The indication "Printed in U. S. A." must appear on articles of printed matter imported from the United States, except for articles whose weight does not exceed four ounces or which consist of only one article or one copy.

Printed matter is generally dutiable in Belgium. Belgian customs authorities exceptionally admit as regular the importation of printed matter up to 2 kilograms in weight, without Form 2976 (C 1) affixed. This concession applies only to price lists, catalogs, and advertising matter of business firms, and any fees or charges which may be due on such matter must be paid.

The green label, Form 2976 (C 1) is not required on free copies of newly published books mailed by the publishers to Belgian literary and scientific societies and journalists, provided the outer wrappers bear a dedication or the words "Press Service" or some other indication that the copies are being sent gratuitously under the conditions mentioned.

The green label is not required on any shipment of printed matter on which the total of the revenue duties does not exceed 5 francs.

Prohibitions. Instruments of payment, Belgian and foreign securities and coupons, unless sent in registered letters.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Used clothing, even when sent as a gift, is subject to customs duties in Belgium. Since the Belgium regulations do not permit cancellation of the duties, parcels containing used clothing cannot be returned to origin or abandoned if they should be unclaimed or refused by the addressees. Senders of parcels for Belgium containing used clothing must indicate an alternate addressee in that country to whom the parcel can be tendered for delivery in case it cannot be delivered as originally addressed.

Prohibitions. Bronze, copper, and nickel coins not legal tender in Belgium, unless imported for collections.

New or used postage stamps (admitted in Postal Union mail)

Instruments of payment, including banknotes and currency, unless insured and unless permission for the importation has been granted by the Belgian authorities.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

Special permission is required for the importation of all arms except hunting and sporting arms, side arms of war, arms for Government use, and arms for collections.

BOLIVIA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Transportation of surface parcels to Bolivia involves not only a long sea transit but also a difficult overland trip from Arica, Chile. Careful packing is essential.

A commercial invoice is required for the clearance of all parcels, regardless of value. Parcels (including shipments of parcels sent at one time from the same sender to the same addressee) exceeding \$36.50 in value require a consular invoice in quintuplicate in addition to two commercial invoices. A fine is imposed by the Bolivian Customs for failure to present a consular invoice when required.

Consular invoices may be obtained from the Bolivian Consulate General at New York, N. Y., or from the nearest consulate of Bolivia, at a cost of 75 cents per copy or \$3.75 for the set of five.

Commercial invoices relating to shipments valued at less than \$5 are stamped with the Bolivian consular seal free of charge. Commercial invoices relating to shipments valued at \$5 and up to \$36.50 require consular certification.

The consular or commercial invoices may be sent under separate cover to the addressees or forwarded with the parcels. If they are enclosed in the parcels the customs declarations shall be marked "Consular invoice inclosed" or "Commercial invoice inclosed," as the case may be. When the invoices relate to several parcels, the parcels shall be numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., and the invoice enclosed in parcel No. 1, the customs declarations and covers of the remaining parcels being noted "Consular (and/or commercial) invoice in parcel No. 1."

The Bolivian Consulates General are located in New York, N. Y., and San Francisco, Calif. Honorary consuls are located in the following cities:

Beverly Hills, Calif.	Miami, Fla.
Boston, Mass.	New Orleans, La.
Chicago, Ill.	New York, N. Y.
Dallas, Tex.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Galveston, Tex.	St. Louis, Mo.
Hampton Roads, Va.	San Francisco, Calif.
Key West, Fla.	San Leandro, Calif.
Los Angeles, Calif.	San Luis Obispo, Calif.

Addressees in Bolivia are required to obtain import permits prior to receipt of the goods.

Parcels may be addressed to banks or other organizations for ultimate delivery to second addressees. The latter however may not take delivery without written authority from the first addressee, unless the sender arranges for change of address as provided in the Postal Manual, Part 236.

Prohibitions. For sanitary reasons: Adulterated or harmful beverages or foodstuffs.

Pharmaceutical and medicinal products of unknown composition or formula.

Used clothing and other effects unless accompanied by a certificate of disinfection legalized by the Bolivian consular service.

Arms, etc.. The importation of arms is subject to the restrictions laid down by the Bolivian Government.

For other reasons: Jewelry and other precious articles; money in cash, banknotes, or values payable to the bearer.

Tobacco, leaf, or manufactured; cigarette paper packages for cigarettes; apparatus for making cigars, cigarettes or matches; mechanical lighters.

Nursing bottles with tubes; gambling devices; labels, caps, corks, and similar articles with trademarks of foreign beverages, if imported separately.

BRAZIL

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. See "Observations" under "Parcel Post" concerning Brazilian invoice and import licensee requirements, which apply to importations into that country in the Postal Union mails.

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcels must not be addressed "Poste restante" (general delivery) Parcel post business is transacted only at the following post offices, and the name of one of these post offices must form part of the address of the parcel:

Alegrete.	Itapetininga.
Amparo.	Itaquí.
Antonina.	Itu.
Aracaju.	Jaboticabal.
Araguari.	Jaguara.
Araraquara.	Jau.
Bagé.	João Pessoa.
Bahia (see Salvador).	Joinville.
Barbacena.	Juazeiro.
Barra do Pirai.	Juiz de Fora.
Barra Mansa.	Jundiaí.
Barretos.	Laguna.
Bauru.	Lavras.
Bededouro.	Limeira.
Belém (Pará).	Livramento.
Belo Horizonte.	Lorena.
Blumenau.	Macaé.
Botucatu.	Maceió.
Bragança.	Manaus.
Caçapava.	Mococa.
Cachoeira (Bahia).	Mogy Mirim.
Cachoeira (Rio Grande do Sul).	Montes Claros.
Cachoeiro do Itape-mirim.	Natal.
Campanha.	Niterói.
Campina Grande.	Nova Friburgo.
Campinas.	Ouro Preto.
Campo Grande.	Pará (see Belém).
Campos.	Paranaguá.
Carangola.	Parnaíba.
Casa Branca.	Passo Fundo.
Cataguazes.	Pelotas.
Catanduva.	Penedo.
Caxambu.	Pernambuco (see Recife).
Caxias.	Petropolis.
Corumbá.	Pindamonhangaba.
Cruz Alta.	Pinhal.
Cruzeiro.	Piracicaba.
Cuiabá.	Pirassununga.
Curituba.	Poços de Caldas.
Curvelo.	Ponta Grossa.
Diamantina.	Ponte Nova.
Florianópolis.	Porto Alegre.
Formiga.	Porto União.
Fortaleza.	Pouso Alegre.
França.	Recife
Goiânia.	(Pernambuco).
Guaratinguetá.	Riberirão Preto.
Ihúus.	Rio Branco (Acre).
Itajuba.	Rio Claro.
	Rio das Contas.
	Rio de Janeiro.

Rio Grande (Rio Grande do Sul).
Rio Preto.
Salvador (Bahia).
Santa Maria.
Santa Rita do Sapucaí.
Santos.
São Carlos.
São Felix.
São Francisco do Sul.
São João da Boa Vista.
São João d'El Rey.
São José dos Campos.
São José do Rio Pardo.

São Leopoldo.
São Luiz (Maranhão).
São Paulo.
Sorocaba.
Taquaritinga.
Taubaté.
Teófilo Ottoni.
Terezina.
Três Corações.
Uberaba.
Uberlândia.
Uruguaiana.
Valença.
Varginha.
Visconde do Rio Branco.
Vitória.

For shipments valued at more than \$25, five copies of a Brazilian consular invoice must be prepared and submitted to a Brazilian consul for legalization, accompanied by four copies of a commercial invoice which must be certified as to the origin of the merchandise by a recognized chamber of commerce or other authorized organization. The original consular invoice and its fifth copy with the commercial invoice are returned after legalization by the consul to the mailer, who must send them by letter to the addressee in Brazil for his use in clearing the parcel through the customs. For all parcels except small sample shipments having no commercial value, a Brazilian import license is necessary. This license is usually obtained by the addressee from the Export-Import Bureau of the Bank of Brazil, and a copy is sent to the mailer who must submit it to the Brazilian consul with the invoices for legalization. The mailer, if he prefers, may request the license direct from the Export-Import Bureau. The import license number must be shown on the consular invoice.

For shipments valued at \$25 or less, no consular invoice is necessary. Two copies of the commercial invoice, certified and legalized as described above, are required. Also an import license must be obtained for any shipment which may require dollar exchange for settlement, and the number of the license must be shown on the commercial invoice.

Gift shipments less than \$25 in value may be sent without commercial invoices, and no consular legalization is then required, but the addressees in Brazil must still obtain import permits.

A sample consular invoice form may be obtained at a Brazilian consulate, or such invoices may be purchased from stationers or printed by mailers, provided they conform to the prescribed form. Commercial invoices may be on an improvised form. Brazilian consulates are located in the following cities:

Baltimore, Md.	Los Angeles, Calif.
Boston, Mass.	Miami, Fla.
Charleston, S. C.	New Orleans, La.
Chester, Pa.	New York, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.	Norfolk, Va.
Dallas, Tex.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Galveston, Tex.	San Francisco, Calif.
Houston, Tex.	San Juan, P. R.
Jacksonville, Fla.	Seattle, Wash.

Parcels may be addressed to banks or other organizations for ultimate delivery to second addressees. The latter however may not take delivery without written authority from the first addressee,

unless the sender arranges for change of address as provided in the Postal Manual, Part 236.

A parcel destined for a person in care of a bank, organization, etc., shall bear the complete addresses of both addressees on the customs declarations and dispatch note, as well as on the parcel itself.

Prohibitions. For reasons of public safety: Pomards, stilettos, poniard blades; canes, umbrellas, or any other articles containing swords, daggers, or guns; handcuffs and blackjacks.

For sanitary reasons: Medicines whose formulas are not listed in the official pharmacopeias or not licensed by the Brazilian Department of Public Health.

For the protection of plants: Seeds and seedlings of coffee.

Arms, munitions, etc.. Regulation arms and munitions of Brazil and parts. Air guns. Reducing tubes and silencers for firearms.

For other reasons: Any articles bearing a false indication of their origin.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

Addressees are required to obtain import permits for all parcels, regardless of value. See "Observations."

Saccharine and other artificial sweeteners and essences for artificial beverages require permission from the Brazilian Department of Public Health for importation.

Firearms may be imported only with permission of the Brazilian War Ministry.

BRITISH CAMEROONS

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as Nigeria.

PARCEL POST

Observations. The service extends to:

Bafum.	Kentu.
Bafut.	Kote.
Bali.	Krana.
Bama.	Kumba.
Bamenda.	Mamfe.
Banti.	Matafe.
Bibundi.	Mora.
Birim.	Ossidinge.
Buea.	Rio-del-Rey.
Dalami.	Sorpo.
Fontemdorf.	Tiko.
Gashaka.	Tinto.
Ido.	Victoria.
Johnn Albrechts	Yiaji.
Hohe.	

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as Nigeria.

BRITISH GUIANA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coins, gold, silver, jewelry, and other precious articles. Bees and silkworms.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. Clocks, watches, or other articles bearing any imitation of a British assay mark.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following

requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

Arms are not delivered unless the addressee produces a police permit.

Tobacco products are admitted if the addressee declares that they are for personal use and not for sale or exchange; a moderate fee may be charged.

Antibiotic medicines require a license issued by the Medical Board of the Colony.

Parts of articles subject to customs duty require the permission of the Governor.

BRITISH HONDURAS

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coins; manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold or silver; precious stones, jewelry, and other precious articles.

Packets of illustrated post cards prepaid as prints.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. Bullion; coins, unless intended for ornament; tobacco packaged with other merchandise; tobacco sweetened with leaves of other plants; saccharine and similar substances and articles containing them; arms.

Uncooked pork, including ham and bacon, and all uncooked pork products.

BULGARIA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coins, manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold or silver, precious stones, jewelry, and other precious articles.

The importation of postage stamps is restricted. Persons desiring to send stamps should consult the addressees to assure compliance with the Bulgarian regulations.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. For sanitary reasons: Worn clothing and footwear intended for sale. Worn clothing intended for personal use must be clean and must be accompanied by a certificate indicating that the articles have been subjected to disinfection.

Saccharine.

Arms, etc.. War arms and their accessories; shot; bullets.

State monopolies, etc.. Foreign coins of silver, copper or nickel, and imitations of foreign coins intended to serve as ornaments.

Quinine.

Playing cards of all kinds and qualities, unless addressed to the Government.

Cigarette paper, unless addressed to the Government.

For other reasons: Tobacco products unless specially authorized. (See "Import restrictions" below.)

Flour products, such as vermicelli, macaroni, etc.

Black pepper, cinnamon, cumin, and all kinds of powdered spices.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the fact that

addressees in Bulgaria are required to obtain import licenses or special authorization to receive many types of merchandise, and import quotas are in effect for numerous articles. Therefore, senders should be cautioned to assure themselves in advance of mailing whether the addressees will be permitted to receive the articles which they desire to send.

Manufactured tobacco products (except chewing tobacco and cigars not of Bulgarian manufacture) require a permit from the Ministry of Finance, and the amount of such products may not exceed one kilogram.

BURMA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Money, gold or silver (in bullion) exceeding £5 in value, except coins obviously intended as ornaments.

Articles made entirely or partially from celluloid, such as picture films, Noninflammable or "safety" films are admitted if contained in a strong metal box packed in a solid wooden or thick cardboard receptacle, labeled very clearly in red "Contains only noninflammable films" on the outside of each package.

The following may not be sent as merchandise at the printed matter rate if they are liable to customs duty: Works of art (including photographs) printed forms, account books, manuscript books, labels, advertising matter (except trade catalogs and circulars), picture books, almanacs, maps, old paper and old newspapers serving as packing paper.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. For reasons of public safety: Hypodermic syringes or needles unless imported on behalf of the Government or addressed to practicing physicians.

Arms, munitions, etc.. Arms, parts thereof, material for their manufacture, and appliances for discharging gas unless imported by or on behalf of the Government of Burma.

Imitation and toy pistols or revolvers. State monopolies, etc.. All goods manufactured outside Her Majesty's dominions and bearing the British Royal Arms or imitations thereof; or bearing as a mark or label a portrait of any member of the Royal Family of England.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

Wireless telegraph transmitting apparatus, and transmitting and receiving apparatus combined in a single unit, require a permit from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs; receiving apparatus alone may be imported upon application to the customs authorities.

Addressees are required to obtain import licenses to take delivery of parcels, including those sent as gifts. It is recommended that senders inform the addressees of the contents of parcels prior to mailing, so that they may apply for the necessary import license.

CAMBODIA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coins; manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold, or silver precious stones, jewelry, or other precious articles.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union Mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. For reasons of public safety: Pistols shooting blank cartridges and resembling automatic pistols.

For sanitary reasons: Unverified thermometers. Nursing bottles with tubes. Saccharine and similar products.

Arms, munitions, etc.. War arms and war material.

For other reasons: Generally, articles prohibited to France are likewise prohibited to Cambodia.

A number of varieties of merchandise require special permission from the military authorities for importation. The list is too long to give in detail; however, senders should be advised in their own interest to ascertain before mailing whether their goods are admissible.

CANADA (INCLUDING NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Letter packages to the Yukon district, and to members of the Canadian armed forces serving outside of Canada addressed for delivery through Canadian Army or Navy post offices, must not exceed 4 pounds 6 ounces in weight.

Banknotes valued at \$100 or more must be put up in a compact package and securely tied with strong twine before wrapping. The wrapper must be of linen or other strong, woven material, linen lined paper, or two thicknesses of strong kraft paper. After wrapping, the package must be again securely tied or stitched and sealed at the points of closing.

Printed matter, other than circulars and miscellaneous printed matter in packages weighing 8 ounces or less, but including books and catalogs having 24 pages or more, may be sealed, provided the packages are marked or stamped "printed matter" and bear the name and address of the sender and the inscription "May be opened for postal and customs inspection." This does not apply to second-class matter, which must not be sealed.

Information as to Canadian customs regulations may be obtained from the British Commonwealth Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or any field office of that Department.

Prohibitions. Reprints of Canadian or British works copyrighted in Canada. Reproductions of Canadian postage stamps unless printed in publications in black and white only and with a defacing line drawn across each reproduction.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails, except those articles listed in the last two paragraphs of parcel post prohibitions.

PARCEL POST

Observations. The parcel post service to Canada is limited to parcels weighing

over 8 ounces and up to 15 pounds. Packages of merchandise weighing 8 ounces or less shall be accepted as "Eight-Ounce Merchandise Packages" or in packages prepaid at the letter rate of postage.

Each parcel must bear as part of its address the name of the Canadian Province in which the office of destination is located.

A letter fully prepaid and bearing the same address as that of the parcel may be tied or otherwise securely attached to the outside of the parcel in such manner as to prevent its separation therefrom and not to interfere with the address of the parcel. Stamps to cover postage on the parcel must be affixed to the wrapper of the parcel. Stamps to pay postage on the letter must be affixed to the envelope thereof. Parcels to which such letters are attached are treated as parcel post.

Information as to Canadian customs regulations may be obtained from the British Commonwealth Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or any field office of that Department.

Prohibitions. Bees, unless addressed to offices in Canada, served by railway post offices. Bees must not be on combs and must be accompanied by a declaration signed by the mailer that the food for the bees carried in the package is free from disease. Mailers should ascertain from addressees in Canada in advance of mailing the manner in which the office of intended destination is served. Special-handling charges are applicable to honey bees in cages, but not to queen bees in small cages, alone or accompanied by a few workers, unless a considerable number of such cages are tied together for transportation outside of mail sacks. Shipments of bees are accepted only at the risk of senders; they may not be accepted for insurance.

Used or secondhand hives or bee supplies.

All uncooked pork, including bacon and ham. Cooked pork, unless accompanied by a certificate from the U. S. Department of Agriculture showing heat treatment in compliance with the Canadian quarantine requirements. Such certificates are issued only for products properly prepared in Federally inspected establishments. This requirement does not apply to cooked pork products sterilized in hermetically sealed containers and not requiring refrigeration.

Pistols and revolvers are prohibited. Military rifles require a permit from the Canadian customs for importation unless imported by reputable firms for sporting use only.

Commercial tags of metal. Prison-made goods. Plumage and skins of wild birds.

Articles so marked as to create the false impression that they were made in the United Kingdom.

Parcels bearing caution labels indicating the contents are inflammable.

Biological products for veterinary use, including serums and vaccines, unless accompanied by a permit issued by the Veterinary Director General, Ministry of Agriculture of Canada.

Eggs for hatching unless packed in new, clean containers and accompanied

by a certificate issued by a veterinarian of the United States Department of Agriculture, or one issued by a State veterinarian and endorsed by a veterinarian of that Bureau, stating that to the best of his knowledge the eggs come from a flock that is free from Newcastle disease, fowl pest, or fowl typhoid.

The following are prohibited by parcel post but are admitted in the registered letter mails:

Money packets (packages of paper money, coin, including coins not current, bullion, gold dust, bonds and coupons payable to bearer, stocks and other securities negotiable by bearer) gold scrap, jeweler's filings, precious stones (mounted or unmounted), and articles of gold or other precious metal.

However, articles for personal adornment, such as rings, brooches, tie pins, chains, cuff links, dress sets, fobs, bracelets, lockets and necklaces, and articles for personal use, such as cigarette holders, cigarette cases, vanity cases, card-cases, gold and silver pencils, lorgnettes, gold filled optical frames and mountings, mesh bags and watches, having a value not over \$5 are admitted as insured parcel post, provided they are enclosed in packages of at least a minimum size of 36 cubic inches or combined length and girth of at least 16 inches, and have plain wrappers or stickers bearing only the number and name of the street and city where the sender is located. For example, such parcels must be at least 6 by 6 by 1 inch, or 8 by 3 by 1 inch, etc. A number of articles of the nature mentioned, each having a value of \$5 or less, may be enclosed in one parcel, provided the parcel meets the prescribed requirements as to size and wrapping.

CEYLON

PARCEL POST

Observations. The value of each kind of goods must be shown separately on the customs declaration in addition to the net weight or quantity. Delivery of parcels will be facilitated if senders enclose in each parcel an invoice of the contents and endorse the wrapper of the package "invoice enclosed."

CHILE

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coins, banknotes, paper money, values payable to bearer; manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold, or silver precious stones, jewels, or other precious articles.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcel post shipments require five copies of the commercial invoice which must be submitted to a Chilean consulate for legalization. The invoices must bear a declaration of origin (in English or Spanish) in the following terms (notarization not required)

"Under oath, we declare that we are the owners (or shippers) of the above mentioned merchandise; that the prices and other details are exact; that the said merchandise is a product of the soil or industry of ----- and that (Country of origin)

we accept the legal consequences which might arise through any inexactitude contained in this account."

Chilean consuls are located in the following cities:

Baltimore, Md.	New York, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Galveston, Tex.	San Diego, Calif.
Honolulu, Hawaii.	San Francisco, Calif.
Long Beach, Calif.	San Juan, P. R.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.
Miami, Fla.	Washington, D. C.
New Orleans, La.	

Commercial shipments require import permits which the addressee must secure prior to receipt of the goods.

Parcels may be addressed to banks or other organizations for ultimate delivery to second addressees. The latter however may not take delivery without written authority from the first addressee, unless the sender arranges for change of address as provided in the Postal Manual, Part 236.

Prohibitions. Adulterated foodstuffs, even if not injurious to health.

Beverages and foods containing saccharine or similar substances.

Condensed milk containing any alkaline product; added fatty material; anti-septic; or less than 7 percent of natural fat.

All drugs and pharmaceutical preparations unless the formula is plainly printed on their immediate wrapping.

Saccharine and similar products unless intended for medical use. (See "Import restrictions".)

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

Saccharine and similar products for medical use must be authorized by the Director General of Health.

War supplies and firearms (except hunting arms) require an entry permit.

CHINA

I. Continental China, Including Manchuria, Mongolia and Tibet

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Addresses must be complete and written when possible in Chinese characters in addition to English.

Prohibitions. Currency, checks, securities, and other financial instruments, unless licensed by the United States Treasury Department.

II. Taiwan (Formosa) Including Quemoy, Penghu (Pescadores) and Matsuo Islands

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Addresses must be complete and written when possible in Chinese characters in addition to English.

Prohibitions. Coins; manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold, or silver; precious stones, jewelry, or other precious articles.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. Tobacco, woolen, silk or artificial silk piecegoods, cosmetics and luxury items.

Import restrictions. Addressees must obtain import licenses for all parcels except (1) samples without commercial value, and (2) gifts not exceeding \$25 in value for personal or family use.

COLOMBIA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. The Colombian authorities require that an import license be secured in advance by the addressees of samples of merchandise, printed matter, and 8-ounce merchandise packages. The only exceptions are single subscription or gift copies of books and periodicals, and small quantities of postage stamps exchanged by philatelists.

Packages will be returned from Colombia unless import licenses have been obtained when needed. Senders must endorse the wrappers "Addressee has import license" or "Import license not required" as the case may be, before such packages are mailed.

Every commercial shipment of books or periodicals must be covered by a commercial invoice which may either accompany the shipment or be sent under separate cover to the addressee. Each commercial invoice must bear the sender's declaration in the form given under "Observations" of "Parcel Post", the kind and number of items contained in the shipment, the value of each item, number of packages and weight thereof, and for registered packages the registration numbers must be shown. A copy of each commercial invoice must be sent by the mailer direct to the Colombian post office to which the shipment is addressed, preferably by airmail.

The address label of each package must show the number of items contained therein, their weight, and the number of packages comprising the shipment.

If any of the above formalities are omitted, the packages of books or periodicals will be returned from Colombia as undeliverable.

Prohibitions. Money in cash, banknotes, or values payable to the bearer.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Senders are required to indicate as a part of the addresses of all parcels the name of the department (State) in which the office of destination is located.

Every parcel for Colombia, regardless of value, must be accompanied by a commercial invoice, a copy of which must be sent under separate cover to the addressee (with the consular invoice when one is required)

If the value of the parcel does not exceed 50 Colombian pesos (about \$25.65), the sender must add to the commercial invoice a declaration of origin of the merchandise, in Spanish, reading as follows:

Certificamos bajo juramento que los precios de esta factura son los mismos que cargamos al cliente y que la mercancía a que se refiere esta misma factura es originaria de ----- En fe de lo (Country of origin) expuesto firmamos la presente dec-

laración en -----
(City, State) (Day)
de ----- de -----
(Month) (Year)

(Signature of shipper)

(Translation: We certify under oath that the prices in this invoice are the same that we charge our customers, and that the merchandise in this same invoice comes from -----)

(Country of origin)
In faith of which we sign the present declaration at -----, on -----,
(City, State) (Date)

The foregoing declaration of origin does not require consular legalization.

Commercial shipments of books or periodicals must be accompanied by commercial invoices as prescribed for such shipments in the Postal Union mails. See "Observations" under "Postal Union Mails."

Each parcel, or group of parcels mailed simultaneously by the same sender to the same addressee, exceeding 50 pesos (about \$25.65) in value requires a consular invoice, which should be forwarded under separate cover to the addressee.

Consular invoices may be obtained from the Colombian Consulates located in the following cities:

Baltimore, Md.	New York, N. Y.
Boston, Mass.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.	Ponce, P. R.
Galveston, Tex.	Rochester, Minn.
Houston, Tex.	San Antonio, Tex.
Los Angeles, Calif.	San Francisco, Calif.
Mayaguez, P. R.	San Juan, P. R.
Miami, Fla.	Tampa, Fla.
New Orleans, La.	

Colombian consular invoices covering parcels mailed from a place where there is no Colombian Consul may be legalized by the Consul of a friendly nation, or if no such official is available, by a notary public.

The addressees in Colombia are required to obtain import licenses in order to secure delivery of parcels. For a parcel exceeding 50 pesos in value the addressee is required to send a copy of the import license to the sender, who must submit it to the Colombian Consul when obtaining the consular invoice. If a sender receives a copy of a Colombian import license for a parcel whose value does not exceed 50 pesos, he must return it to the addressee in Colombia. Parcels will not be delivered unless import licenses have been issued for them. Senders must endorse the wrapper and customs declaration of each parcel "Addressee has import license."

Parcels mailed simultaneously by the same sender to the same addressee at one address and not mailed as a "group shipment" must, nevertheless, be marked in the following manner, in order that customs officials in Colombia may more readily ascertain the combined value of the parcels contained in a single mailing.

Each parcel comprised in a single mailing must bear a fractional number, the numerator of which indicates the number of the parcel and the denominator the number of parcels comprised in the mailing. For example, if a single mailing were composed of 15 parcels they would be numbered 1/15, 2/15, 3/15, etc. Each such parcel would be required to

bear two customs declarations and one dispatch note.

Parcels may be addressed to banks or other organizations for ultimate delivery to second addressees. The latter however may not take delivery without written authority from the first addressee, unless the sender arranges for change of address as provided in the Postal Manual, Part 236.

Prohibitions. For sanitary reasons: Saccharine, regardless of the name by which designated, without a permit from the Colombian health authorities.

Arms, etc.. Arms require the previous authorization of the Ministry of War, requested by the sender or addressee.

State monopolies, etc.. Coins.

Colombian postage stamps, stamped paper or revenue stamps.

Containers, labels, etc., seemingly intended to cover foreign products, or to create the impression that products are foreign.

All packages or boxes of cigarettes, smoking or chewing tobacco intended for sale at retail which do not bear the word Colombia and the name and address of the importer. Those indications may not be printed on labels separate from the packages or boxes.

Apparatus for throwing tear gas, etc. Scales or weights not conforming to Colombian requirements.

Coffee beans or ground coffee, raw or roasted.

Pharmaceutical preparations or specialties require authorization from the Comisión de Especialidades Farmaceuticas, and the labels of the medicines must show the license numbers of the Comisión.

Hypodermic needles and syringes must comply with the rules laid down by the National Directorate of Hygiene.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which must be met by addressees:

Import licenses must be obtained in many cases, and very high import taxes are imposed on a wide variety of commodities. Interested patrons may be referred to the American Republics Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or to a field office of that Department.

CORSICA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Same as France.

Prohibitions. Same as France.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Same as France.

Prohibitions and limitations. Same as France, except that tobacco is admitted.

COSTA RICA

PARCEL POST

Observations. It is necessary that three copies of a commercial invoice be prepared in Spanish (or in English with an interlinear Spanish translation) for parcels valued in excess of \$25. These invoices may be enclosed in the parcel or sent under separate cover to the consignee, the latter procedure being preferred.

Parcels may be addressed to banks or other organizations for ultimate delivery

to second addressees. The latter, however, may not take delivery without written authority from the first addressee, unless the sender arranges for change of address as provided in the Post Manual, Part 236.

CUBA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Consular invoices as described under "Parcel Post," are required for merchandise forwarded in packages prepaid at the letter rate of postage, and 8-ounce packages of merchandise.

PARCEL POST

Observations. The parcel post service to Cuba is limited to parcels weighing over 8 ounces and up to 22 pounds. Packages of merchandise weighing 8 ounces or less shall be accepted in Postal Union mails as "Eight-Ounce Merchandise Packages" or in packages prepaid at the letter rate of postage.

The senders of articles (other than gifts valued at \$50 or less) mailed at localities where Cuban consular representatives are stationed must present to such consular representatives, for consular certification, 1 original invoice and 5 copies. Only one set (6 copies) of invoices is necessary for one shipment sent at one time to the same addressee regardless of the number of packages comprising the shipment.

The consulate office retains all copies of the invoices except the original, which, after being visaed, is returned to the sender, who may either enclose such original invoice in the package, or transmit same under separate cover to the addressee. The Cuban Administration advises that the inclusion of the consular invoices in the packages to which they relate, particularly with respect to packages mailed by export firms, proves very advantageous in facilitating prompt delivery to the addressees, and suggests that senders enclose the invoices in the packages whenever it is practicable to do so. When the consular invoice is enclosed in the package the wrapper should be marked to show the series letter and number of the invoice enclosed: For example, "Consular invoice B 1020 enclosed." When the invoice relates to one or more packages sent at one time to the same addressee the wrappers of the other packages for which the invoice has been secured should likewise be marked with the series letter and number of such invoice.

Cuban consuls are located in the following cities:

Baltimore, Md.
Boston, Mass.
Brooklyn, N. Y.¹
Charleston, S. C.
Chicago, Ill.
Detroit, Mich.
Galveston, Tex.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Kansas City, Mo.
Key West, Fla.
Lake Charles, La.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Miami, Fla.
Mobile, Ala.

New Orleans, La.
New York, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Ponce, P. R.
Portland, Oreg.
San Francisco, Calif.
Savannah, Ga.
San Juan, P. R.
St. Louis, Mo.
Tampa, Fla.
Washington, D. C.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

¹ As no Cuban consul is located in Brooklyn, N. Y., mailers in that city should forward invoices to New York, N. Y., for the necessary visa.

When there is no Cuban consul at the place where the parcel is mailed, no consular invoice is required. Instead, the sender must furnish a commercial invoice in triplicate and place on the back thereof the following statement: "No hay Oficina Consular de Cuba en la localidad donde reside el remitente de este bulto postal, ni en el lugar de la Oficina postal que se expide para Cuba" (There is no Cuban consular office in the place where the sender of this parcel resides, nor in the place where the post office sending it to Cuba is located), followed by the date and the sender's signature. One copy of the commercial invoice must be placed within the parcel, and two sent to the addressee for use in claiming the merchandise at destination.

A special invoice for fabrics is made necessary on account of the different rate of duty assessed on fabrics. Both forms of invoices are required in those instances where shipments consist of fabrics and other articles, unless such shipment does not represent a commercial transaction, in which case a small amount, approximately 3 yards of fabrics, may be entered on the ordinary invoice with other articles. Manufactured clothing is not considered as fabrics.

Consular invoices may either be prepared by senders or obtained from Cuban consulates or from firms dealing in this form of stationery. The invoices may be written in English or Spanish. When the invoices are not in Spanish the importer may be required to present to the Customs a translation of the invoice into Spanish. If the forms are prepared by the mailer, they must conform with the following information and dimensions, namely, the total dimensions of consular invoices shall be 9 by 14 inches. Invoices of one sheet shall have at the bottom of the page a blank space of not less than 3½ inches in height. On invoices of more than one sheet the blank space of 3½ inches (which is reserved for the official consular rubber stamp) shall be left blank on the last sheet only and directly following the shipper's declaration.

CYPRUS

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coins, banknotes, paper money, values payable to the bearer, manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold or silver, precious stones, jewelry, and other precious articles.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. For reasons of public safety: Poniards, daggers.

Arms, munitions, etc.. Side arms, repeating rifles, and air guns of a type declared by the Governor in Council to be dangerous. Imitation or toy pistols.

State monopolies: Salt, other than table salt or rock salt.

For other reasons: Coins. Postcards of private manufacture having designs not previously approved by the Cyprus Post Office.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

Import licenses are required for all parcels, except those containing goods for the personal use of the addressee, not exceeding \$14 in value.

Used clothing is delivered only after disinfection by the health authorities in Cyprus.

Cigarette paper and apparatus for making cigarettes require permission of the Customs authorities.

Saccharine requires previous authorization from the Director of Health for importation.

Firearms and parts thereof when not prohibited (see above) require permission from the Governor for importation.

Motion-picture films must be approved by the Council of Film Censors.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. See "Observations" under "Parcel Post" for special requirements applicable to gift parcels, which also apply to gift shipments in the Postal Union mails.

Prohibitions. Postage stamps and stamped papers may be exchanged commercially only through Artia, S. A., ve Smeckach 30, Prague II. Gift shipments of postage stamps and stamped papers may be sent without previous permission up to the value of 60 gold francs (about \$20). To receive a shipment exceeding that limit the addressee must have permission from the above-mentioned "Artia" or, if the value exceeds 600 gold francs (about \$200) an import permit from the Ministry of Foreign Commerce.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Gift parcels containing used clothing, footwear, or other used wearing apparel are not admitted to Czechoslovakia unless the contents have been disinfected and a certificate to that effect is enclosed in the package. A notarized statement from a reliable dry-cleaning establishment or laundry that articles of clothing have been cleaned should meet the requirements of the Czechoslovak authorities. Senders shall be required to endorse the wrappers of such parcels "Certificate of Disinfection Enclosed."

Preserved foods in tin cans or other hermetically sealed containers are not permitted.

Prohibitions. For reasons of public safety: Secret arms, i. e., poniards, firearms or swords concealed in canes, etc., may be imported only if accompanied by a certificate.

For reasons of sanitary policy: Colors and mastics containing lead may be imported when the packing bears a clear and distinct indication that they contain lead.

For the protection of animals or plants: Meat products require a veterinary certificate and a certificate of origin, except quantities up to 10 kilograms for the personal consumption of the addressee. Bacon and lard require a certificate of origin. Veterinary certificates and certificates of origin are required for honey, beeswax, and bee-keeping equipment.

State monopolies: German and Hungarian silver coins.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

The importation of silkworms is permitted only by special permission of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Shipment of arms and their parts must be accompanied during their transportation over customs territory by a certificate issued by the State police.

Tobacco and its products require the permission of the Ministry of Finance for importation, with the exception of shipments for the Monopoly or small shipments for personal use of the addressee.

Czechoslovak coins, paper money, securities and other paper values of any kind, as well as savings-bank booklets, and unmanufactured gold, silver, and platinum, may be imported only by authorization of the Czechoslovak National Bank at Praha.

Salt and artificial sweetening substances require the authorization of the Ministry of Finance.

Wireless telegraph and telephone apparatus require authorization of the Ministry of Commerce.

The restrictions on the exchange of postage stamps shown in "Prohibitions" under "Postal Union Mails" also apply in case of shipments by parcel post.

DAHOMY

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Paper money and other instruments of payment, letters of credit, securities, or deeds, unless accompanied by a permit issued by the French exchange-control authorities, or unless imported by a bank.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. The following offices are authorized to participate in the parcel post service:

Abomey.	Grand-Popo.
Abomey-Calavi.	Kandi.
Adjohou.	Natitingou.
Allada.	Nikki.
Athléme.	Ouidah.
Atogon.	Parahoué.
Bimbéréké.	Parakou.
Bohicon.	Pobé.
Cotonou.	Porto-Novo.
Cové.	Sakété.
Dassa-Zoumè.	Savalou.
Djougou.	Savé.

Prohibitions. Arms, etc.. Daggers, sword-canes, brass knuckles, blackjacks, and other secret weapons.

For other reasons: Foreign products, natural or manufactured, having markings, labels, or wrappings of any kind which may give the impression that they are of French origin. Articles bearing the "Red Cross" or "Geneva Cross" as a trade-mark. Foreign products from a place having the same name as a place in France must bear, in addition to the name of that place, the name of the country of origin and the word "Importé" (imported) very conspicuously.

Preserved fish, vegetables, and plums must bear on each container an indication of the country of origin in raised or sunken letters at least 4 millimeters ($\frac{3}{8}$ inch) high, in the middle of the lid and of the bottom, in a space not bearing any inscription. Cases and wrappers containing these products must bear adhering letters indicating the country of origin. Boxes of fish must not in any case exceed 1 kilogram.

Weights and measures not of the metric system.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

The following articles are subject to special regulations upon importation: Artificial mineral waters. Stills and other distilling apparatus. Saccharine and other sweetening substances whose use is restricted to therapeutics, pharmacy, and the preparation of nonalimentary products. Firearms not for official use; airguns.

Phonograph records and Arabic books and prints are subject to special control.

DENMARK

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Advertisements, etc., for the sale of articles on the "snowball" system.

Danish and foreign stocks, bonds, and coupons may be imported unless the addressee possesses a permit issued by the National Bank of Denmark.

Almanacs (except for single copies) which do not bear the University almanac stamp.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcels should be accompanied by invoices.

Prohibitions. For the protection of animals or plants: Eggs of all kinds for hatching; honeycomb, natural or artificial; live animals except parasites and predators of injurious insects.

For other reasons: Medicinal products reserved for pharmacies may be imported in amounts costing less than 100 crowns only by pharmacists, laboratories recognized by the State, or authorized dealers.

Fine-cut tobacco in small packages to which cigarette papers are attached.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

Shoes made in part of pasteboard or artificial leather require special authorization.

Certain restrictions apply to the importation of meat, butter, margarine, grease, and other agricultural products.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coins, manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold, or silver; precious stones, jewelry, and other precious articles. (Banknotes and values payable to bearer are admitted in registered letters.)

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcels exceeding \$100 in value must be accompanied by a consular invoice or by a commercial invoice legalized by a consul of the Dominican Republic, a chamber of commerce, or a notary.

Dominican consuls are located in the following cities:

Aguadilla, P. R.	Mobile, Ala.
Arecibo, P. R.	Newark, N. J.
Atlanta, Ga.	New Orleans, La.
Baltimore, Md.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
Boston, Mass.	New York, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Charlotte Amalie,	Orange, N. J.
V I.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.	Phoenix, Ariz.
Christiansburg, V. I.	Ponce, P. R.
Cleveland, Ohio	Port Arthur, Tex.
Denver, Colo.	Portland, Oreg.
Fort Worth, Tex.	Providence, R. I.
Galveston, Tex.	Rochester, Minn.
Guanica, P. R.	San Antonio, Tex.
Houston, Tex.	San Francisco, Calif.
Jacksonville, Fla.	San Juan, P. R.
Lake Charles, La.	Santa Barbara, Calif.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.
Mayaguez, P. R.	Tampa, Fla.
Miami, Fla.	

New York, N. Y.
Pasadena, Calif.
Philadelphia, Pa.
San Diego, Calif.
San Francisco, Calif.

San Juan, P. R.
Seattle, Wash.
Stamford, Conn.
Washington, D. C.

Parcel post shipments mailed at places where no consul is stationed need not be accompanied by consular invoices, regardless of the value of the shipments. In such cases the consular fees will be collected from the addressees.

Parcels may be addressed to banks or other organizations for ultimate delivery to second addressees. The latter however may not take delivery without written authority from the first addressee, unless the sender arranges for change of address as provided in the Postal Manual, Part 236.

After the arrival of parcels in Ecuador each addressee is contacted in order to ascertain whether he desires to accept the parcel. If the addressee refuses the parcel it is treated as undeliverable and disposed of in accordance with the instructions of the sender, but if the addressee accepts the parcel it is then submitted for customs treatment. If, after customs duties have been assessed, the addressee should fail to pay those charges the parcel will not be released for return to the sender until the amount of duty assessed is paid.

Prohibitions. For reasons of public safety. Uncanceled postage stamps in ordinary mail.

For sanitary reasons: Pharmaceutical products and compound medicines whose formula is not known.

Used clothing, unless accompanied by a detailed list of articles and a certificate that they have been disinfected or thoroughly cleaned.

Nursing bottles with rubber or glass tubes.

For the protection of animals or plants: Plants, fruits, and seeds which may contain germs or parasites declared harmful by the agricultural authorities. Bits and mouthpieces therefor made of copper or any alloy containing copper.

Arms, etc.. Pomards; sticks, fans, and other articles containing hidden darts; razors, daggers, or firearms.

State monopolies, etc.. Leaf or manufactured tobacco and cigarette paper except for or by authorization of the Government. Unrefined salt.

For other reasons: Roulette games, gambling paraphernalia; labels, imprints, or marks registered in Ecuador, unless imported by authorized manufacturers themselves.

Leather shoes in general; cloth and rubber shoes.

Preparations for obliterating ink and handwriting.

All maps showing the territory of Ecuador with incorrect boundaries.

So-called "Panama" hats and the straw used for making them; also straw called "Mocora" similar to that produced in Ecuador, and hats made therefrom.

EGYPT

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Mailers shall be warned that it is a practice of the Egyptian authorities to impose a fine whenever any Postal Union article is found to contain an item of commercial value and no green

customs label, Form 2976, is attached to the cover or wrapper.

When a fine is imposed and the article is refused by the addressee, it is subject to seizure by the Egyptian authorities and will be released for return to origin only if the fine is paid in advance by the sender.

Accepting clerks shall advise mailers that Form 2976 must be affixed to letter packages containing merchandise, as well as to prints or samples containing any item which might be regarded by the Egyptian authorities as having a commercial value.

Prohibitions. Bees and silkworms; also parasites and predators of injurious insects.

Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes of any kind are not admitted as samples.

Coins; manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold or silver; precious stones, jewelry, and other precious articles. Remittances of currency other than Egyptian are not delivered but the addressees are offered the equivalent in Egyptian money at the official rate.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. An invoice must be enclosed in each parcel or one parcel of each group. In the latter case, the other parcels of the consignment must be marked accordingly.

Prohibitions. For sanitary reasons: Chalk for children's games, unless plainly marked "Poison" on the box, in Arabic and in another language, with directions for use (in two versions, one in Arabic and the other in another language) warning children not to put the chalk in their mouths.

Shaving brushes, as well as hair or bristles serving for their manufacture, unless accompanied by a certificate attesting that they have been disinfected and are free of all anthrax microbes.

Arms, etc.. .303-caliber rifles.

For other reasons: Articles of gold and silver, unless they bear an acceptable mark indicating their fineness.

Cotton thread and yarn, unless each unit bears a clear indication of the length in yards or meters or the actual weight in pounds, kilograms or okas.

Cotton cloth, unless folded in uniform lengths, with each piece marked to show the exact length.

Phonograph records of quotations from the Koran.

Electric lamps, unless they bear the name of the country of manufacture in raised, sunken or indelible letters.

Boxes of manufactured tobacco must bear a specific band showing the name of the importer, applied as prescribed by the Customs.

Compound medicaments and pharmaceutical specialties prepared for retail sale must have the selling price to the public marked on each unit.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

Pharmaceutical specialties require the approval of the Ministry of Public Health.

Parcels may be addressed to banks or other organizations for ultimate delivery to second addressees. The latter however may not take delivery without written authority from the first addressee, unless the sender arranges for change of address as provided in the Postal Manual, Part 236.

Prohibitions. Arms, etc.. Pomards, daggers, stilettos; sticks or fans with concealed blades or firearms.

Firearms and war material, unless authorized by the Government.

For other reasons: Roulette games and other gambling devices.

Oils, etc., with a flash point lower than 150° F

ECUADOR

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. See "Observations" under "Parcel Post" concerning treatment accorded articles on which Ecuadoran customs duties are assessed and which are refused by the addressee.

Prohibitions. Dutiable articles (merchandise) in letters and packages pre-paid at letter rate unless registered.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Samples of merchandise without value and printed matter if sent by parcel post are subject to charges which must be paid by the addressees if delivery is effected.

When the value of a parcel post shipment arriving for one consignee in one mail from the same shipper, and shipped on the same date, exceeds \$40.00, a consular invoice must be furnished in connection therewith.

Consuls of Ecuador are located in the following cities:

Baltimore, Md.	Inglewood, Calif.
Chicago, Ill.	Kansas City, Kans.
Cincinnati, Ohio	Los Angeles, Calif.
Detroit, Mich.	Miami, Fla.
Houston, Tex.	New Orleans, La.

The authorization of the Ministry of Agriculture is required for the importation of the following:

Fungicides and insecticides; bees; silk-worms; parasites and predators of injurious insects intended for the control of such insects and exchanged between officially recognized institutions.

The consent of the Ministry of Public Safety is required for the importation of the following:

Arms, other than those of .303 caliber which are prohibited.

Copies of the Koran and other Moslem religious books.

The consent of the Ministry of Interior must be obtained for the importation of phonograph records of Arabic songs, and for exposed motion-picture films (developed or not) except those addressed to members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Sticks of wood intended for the manufacture of matches or match boxes may be imported only with the consent of the Customs.

Addressees must present import permits in order to receive parcels. If such permits are not presented, parcels are liable to confiscation or are subjected to a fine by the Egyptian customs authorities. Also, the Egyptian customs authorities require that a permit be obtained before undeliverable parcels will be returned to origin, and when a fine has been imposed it must be paid before the parcels will be released for return. Therefore, it should be recommended to the sender in each case that he ascertain in advance of mailing that the addressee possesses the necessary import permit.

ERITREA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as Ethiopia.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as Ethiopia.

ESTONIA

NOTE: The regulations mentioned herein after are as prescribed by the Soviet authorities who are, as a practical matter, in a position to refuse the entry into Estonia of mail unless such mail complies with the Soviet postal regulations.

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Same as those governing mail service with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. To facilitate distribution and delivery, "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" or "U. S. S. R." must be included as part of the address of mail articles.

Prohibitions. Same as those governing mail service with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Same as those governing parcel post service with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. To facilitate distribution and delivery, "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" or "U. S. S. R." should be included as part of the address of parcels.

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as those governing parcel post service with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

ETHIOPIA (ABYSSINIA)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coins, manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold, or silver; precious stones, jewelry, and other precious articles. However, registered letters may contain banknotes, paper money, or values payable to bearer.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. The service extends to Addis Ababa, Dessie, Dire Dawa, Djimma, Harrar and Lecomete only. Parcels are liable to a charge for delivery. All parcels must be very strongly packed, and those of which the contents are liable to be affected by dampness should be inclosed in two separate waterproof covers.

In order to facilitate customs clearance and delivery, senders must inclose in their parcels a copy of an invoice covering the contents. Such invoices must be attested by an appropriate authority of the country of origin (chamber of commerce, board of trade, etc.)

Prohibitions. For reasons of public safety: Coins, banknotes, paper money, and values payable to bearer. Platinum, gold and silver, manufactured or not. Jewelry, precious stones, and other precious articles.

For sanitary reasons: Used linen must be accompanied by a certificate of disinfection.

For the protection of plants: Fresh or dried seeds and fruits must be accompanied by a health certificate.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

Arms are admitted only by permit issued by the Ministry of War.

Sea salt and rock salt, tobacco leaves and manufactured tobacco, lighters and flints therefor, require a permit from the monopoly authorities.

FAKLAND ISLANDS (INCLUDING SOUTH GEORGIA)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as Great Britain, except that parasites and predators of injurious insects are prohibited.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Air parcels will receive air dispatch to Montevideo; Uruguay, and surface transmission from Montevideo to destination.

FAROE ISLANDS

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as Denmark.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Same as Denmark.
Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as Denmark.

FIJI ISLANDS

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and snuff exceeding 11 pounds or packed with other merchandise.

Dyes and coloring materials.

FINLAND

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Articles of gold or silver are subject to inspection and must contain at least 585/1000 of fine gold or 813/1000 of fine silver, except for coins, medals and other foreign decorations, antiques, foreign contest prizes, gifts with engraved initials, and gold or silver articles intended for the addressee's personal use or that of his family, or those being shipped incidentally to change of residence.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. The Finnish customs authorities permit the duty-free entry of gift parcels, or groups of such parcels containing only the articles listed below, provided no parcel or group exceeds 22 pounds in weight or 5,000 Finnish marks in value:

Foodstuffs other than coffee, cocoa, tea, or candy.

Coffee, cocoa, and candy up to 2 pounds 3 ounces each, and tea up to 8¼ ounces.

Tobacco up to 3½ ounces (100 cigarettes, 30 cigarillos, or 25 cigars)

Small quantities of clothing (new as well as used), soap, leather goods, razor blades, and similar articles of small value, not to be sold or used in commerce or trade.

Articles exceeding the above limits will be charged with customs duty and possibly other charges in Finland.

Prohibitions. For sanitary reasons: Medicines and drugs, including any substances which may be classed as pharmaceuticals by the Finnish authorities, unless addressed to authorized manufacturers, dealers, scientists or public health officials for use or distribution in accordance with Finnish regulations. Such substances prepared in doses for use by patients must be clearly and correctly labeled showing the nature and quantity of the ingredients.

For other reasons: Chile saltpeter containing 1 percent or more of chlorates or perchlorates, taking into consideration the whole of both substances as perchlorate of potassium.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

The authorization of the Ministry of the Interior is required for the importation of meat and meat products, crude animal products, rags, and firearms.

FRANCE (INCLUDING SAAR TERRITORY AND MONACO)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Printed matter of value should have Form 2976 affixed, and it can be cleared more readily through the French customs if an invoice is enclosed.

It is recommended that all articles bear, as a part of the address, the name

of the department (Province) in which the office of destination is located.

Prohibitions. Paper money and other instruments of payment, letters of credit, securities, or deeds may be imported by mail only if accompanied by a permit issued by the French exchange-control authorities, or if imported by a bank. Coins, unless imported by the Bank of France or other designated banks under special authorization.

Manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold or silver; precious stones, jewelry, or other precious articles are prohibited. However, gold or silver articles will be accepted in registered letters directed to the addressees in care of the Bureau de la Garantie, 4 Rue Guenegaud, Paris, and bearing the green label, Form 2976 (C 1)

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcels whose senders or addressees are designated by initials shall not be accepted. All parcels shall bear, as a part of the address, the name of the department (Province) in which the office of destination is located.

A number of articles addressed for delivery in France are subject to reduced rates of duty if accompanied by certificates of origin legalized by a French diplomatic or consular representative.

Parcels must not be fastened by means of wire, but use may be made of straps not having sharp edges, tightly fastened so that no sharp ends or corners are exposed.

Prohibitions. For reasons of public safety: Cigarette lighters using butane gas.

Articles manufactured from celluloid, including motion-picture film (raw or exposed) celluloid bands and supports therefor, and photographic film, unless packed in double receptacles as follows:

Inner packing: Articles manufactured from celluloid must be packed in boxes of tin, pasteboard or wood. Motion-picture film and celluloid bands or supports therefor must be packed in tin boxes, hermetically sealed. All space remaining in the boxes must be completely filled with packing material.

Outer packing: The inner boxes must be placed together in an outer box of strong wood, the sides to be at least 10 millimeters (one-third inch) in thickness, dovetailed, and the top and bottom firmly screwed to the sides. Any portion of the outer box which may consist of more than one piece of wood must be tightly joined by tongues and grooves. This box must also contain sufficient packing material to completely surround and separate the various inner boxes and to hold them immovable.

The above requirements do not apply to photographic film if closely packed with packing material sufficient in quantity to account for at least 60 per cent of the total weight of the parcel.

For reasons of sanitary policy: Compound medicines not listed in official pharmacopoeias, unless labeled in the French language to show the active ingredients and the name and address of the manufacturer.

For the protection of animals or plants: Bees, honey, and beeswax must be accompanied by a certificate of origin and noninfection issued by a qualified official approved by the Government.

State monopolies, etc.. The importation of tobacco leaves and stems, manufactured tobaccos, cigars, cigarettes, chewing and smoking tobacco, is permitted only for the account of the Monopoly, with the following exception:

Manufactured tobaccos or cigarettes, sent as gifts to individuals in France, may be imported up to the amount of 10 kilograms (22 pounds) per person per year, subject to normal customs duty. If the cigarettes or tobacco in any parcel exceeds 1 kilogram (2 pounds, 3 ounces) delivery cannot be made without special authority from the French Director of Indirect Taxes.

For other reasons: Goods bearing false marks of French manufacture or origin.

Coins and banknotes unless imported by the Bank of France or other designated banks under special authorization.

Books in the French language presented unstitched and unbound, i. e., in sheets.

Merchandise not complying with the requirements of French law relative to the indication of the origin in indelible and conspicuous roman letters, except for small individual shipments intended for the personal use of the addressees.

Canned vegetables, prunes, and fish not bearing an indication of the country of origin by stamping, in plain raised or sunken letters at least 4 millimeters high, in the middle of the top or bottom and in a place not bearing any inscription.

Pure powdered saccharine may be imported only by the French Government. Other artificial sweetening materials are prohibited.

Negotiable securities and coupons must be imported through the Bank of France or other banks designated by the Ministry of Finances.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

Certain articles imported into France for commercial purposes are subject to quota restrictions, and prospective mailers should ascertain whether or not the articles which they desire to send are admissible.

Addressees in France must obtain import licenses in advance of the receipt of the goods. Senders should therefore inform the addressees in advance of mailing as to the nature of their shipments.

Exemption from the above requirement is granted only in the case of individual gift shipments.

FRENCH CAMEROONS

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Paper money and other instruments of payment, letters of credit, securities, or deeds may be imported by mail only if accompanied by a permit issued by the French exchange-control authorities, or if imported by a bank. Coins; platinum, gold and silver, manufactured or not; precious stones, jewelry, and other precious articles are prohibited.

FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

(Gabon, Moyen (Middle) Congo, Oubangui-Chari, and Tchad)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Paper money and other instruments of payment, letters of credit, securities, or deeds may be imported by mail only if accompanied by a permit issued by the French exchange-control authorities, or if imported by a bank. Coins; manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold or silver; precious stones, jewelry and other precious articles are prohibited.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. The postal authorities of French Equatorial Africa collect domestic postage charges from the addressees of incoming parcels.

Prohibitions. It is forbidden to import any articles prohibited importation into France, with the exception of tobacco which is admitted subject to payment of customs duties and other taxes.

FRENCH GUIANA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Paper money and other instruments of payment, letters of credit, securities, or deeds may be imported by mail only if accompanied by a permit issued by the French exchange-control authorities, or if imported by a bank. Coins; manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold or silver; precious stones; jewelry and other precious articles are prohibited.

Other articles, same as France, except that tobacco is admitted.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as France.

FRENCH GUINEA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as Dahomey.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as Dahomey.

FRENCH OCEANIA

(Society Islands (Tahiti and Moorea), Marquesas Islands (Nukahiva and Hivaoa) the Tuamotou Group, Leeward Islands (French) (Huahine, Raiatea, Tahaa, and Borabora), Gambier, Tubuai, and Rapa Islands)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Paper money and other instruments of payment, letters of credit, securities, or deeds may be imported by mail only if accompanied by a permit issued by the French exchange-control authorities, or if imported by a bank. Current coins and articles violating the patent or copyright laws are prohibited.

FRENCH SOMALILAND

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Paper money and other instruments of payment, letters of credit, securities, or deeds may be im-

ported by mail only if accompanied by a permit issued by the French exchange-control authorities, or if imported by a bank.

Coins, gold or silver bullion, precious stones, jewelry, and other precious articles are prohibited.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. All parcels must be claimed at Djibouti.

Prohibitions. Arms, except by authorization from the local authorities.

FRENCH SUDAN

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as Dahomey.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as Dahomey.

FRENCH TOGOLAND

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Paper money and other instruments of payment, letters of credit, securities, or deeds may be imported by mail only if accompanied by a permit issued by the French exchange-control authorities, or if imported by a bank.

Coins; manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold, and silver; precious stones, jewelry, and other precious articles are prohibited.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. For reasons of public safety: Poniards, sword-canes, loaded canes, brass knuckles, blackjacks, and all other arms for offense.

For sanitary reasons: Saccharine and similar products.

Medical thermometers not bearing the stamp of the Laboratory of Arts and Crafts.

Retorts and other apparatus suitable for the distillation of alcohols.

Arms, etc.. Arms, munitions, and war material. Hunting arms are admitted subject to previous authorization.

State monopolies, etc.. Weights and measures other than those of the decimal metric system. Foreign silver coins.

For other reasons: Articles with false marks of origin.

GAMBIA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. All parcels must be called for at a post office.

Prohibitions. Firearms and parts thereof other than sporting guns; air guns, shot and empty cartridges.

Coins. West African paper money.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirement, which is to be met by addressees:

Sporting guns require permission of the authorities for importation.

GERMANY

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Envelopes must not have innerlining or carry any indication other than the addresses of the sender and addressee and necessary postal directions.

Mail for western Germany may be addressed "Federal Republic of Germany" postal addressing district numbers are not necessary. Mail for the Soviet Zone may be addressed "Eastern Zone" if desired; postal addressing district numbers if known, must be included as a part of the address.

Mail for Berlin may be addressed with the name of the specific sector of occupation, such as American, British, French or Soviet Sector, or simply "Western Sector" or "Eastern Sector."

Box numbers may be used as part of the address provided the name of the box holder is shown.

Prohibitions. Invisible ink. Illegible or incomprehensible designs.

Arms and war materials of all kinds, including parts of airplanes and military vehicles; communication, electronic and fire-control instruments; cryptographic equipment and cipher codes; trigonometric and cartographic equipment; military maps, plans, instruction manuals and models; training films and other instruction aids, and research material on military subjects.

Post cards and envelopes bearing illustrations constituting pro-Fascist or subversive propaganda.

German banknotes and coins.

Paper values of German issue, unless the article is addressed to a German bank.

PARCEL POST

Observations. All zones: A delivery fee, based on the German domestic parcel post rates, is collected by the German postal service from addressees for delivery of parcels at their homes.

Parcels sent as gifts and the relative customs declarations must be conspicuously marked "Gift Parcel" by the senders, who must itemize the contents and value on the customs declarations.

Western Germany (including the Western Sector of Berlin) Parcels may be addressed "Federal Republic of Germany" if desired; postal addressing district numbers are not necessary. Parcels for the Western Sector of Berlin may be addressed "Western Sector."

Addressees of gift parcels may receive duty free each month up to 33 pounds of foodstuffs, which may include 1 pound 1½ ounces of coffee, 2 pounds 3 ounces of powdered cocoa, and 2 pounds 3 ounces of chocolate. However, the coffee, cocoa, chocolate, or any combination thereof must comprise the lesser part of the total weight of the parcel, and less than two-thirds of the value of the duty-free contents. Gift parcels may not contain any tobacco or tobacco products, cigarette papers, or saccharine.

Articles other than foodstuffs are duty-free when sent as gifts if the kind and quantity are in accord with the actual needs of the addressee and members of his household. However, duty is always charged on tea; lobster, caviar, and oys-

ters; jewelry, precious stones, and articles made from precious metals; new garments made from or trimmed with fur if over 800 marks in value; expensive carpets and floor coverings; new articles made from reptile skin; radios; photographic apparatus; expensive perfumes and cosmetics; and any other articles subject to special levies.

Gift parcels which prove to be undeliverable are turned over to authorized German relief organizations for distribution to the needy, unless the relative customs declaration and dispatch note bear instructions that the parcels are to be returned to the senders.

Parcels sent for commercial purposes are admitted on condition that the contents are authorized on the basis of a general or specific import license issued by the German authorities. Each such parcel must have enclosed an invoice in duplicate showing the value of the contents, which must agree with the value on the customs declaration.

Soviet Zone (including the Soviet Sector of Berlin) Parcels may be addressed "Eastern Zone" if desired; postal addressing district numbers if known, must be included as part of the address.

Gift parcels are limited to 22 pounds in weight, must be mailed by individuals to individuals, and must contain only articles for the personal use of the addressee or members of his family. Only one gift parcel may be received by one addressee within any one month.

No gift parcel may contain any articles in tin cans or other hermetically sealed containers. They may not contain phonograph records, tape recordings, photographic films, plates or paper, geographic maps, postage stamps, or children's toys of military nature. No such parcel may contain more than 8¾ ounces of coffee, 8¾ ounces of cocoa, 10½ ounces of chocolate (including chocolate-covered candy) and/or 1¾ ounces of tobacco products. Each gift parcel must be marked on the outside "Geschenksendung, keine Handelsware" (Gift shipment—no commercial goods).

Medicines may not be sent unless a prescription for them issued by an East German licensed physician is included in the parcel.

Gift parcels complying with the foregoing are subject to customs duty at normal rates. Parcels not complying therewith may be returned to origin, confiscated or charged with double duty in accordance with East German customs regulations.

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited in the Postal Union mails are prohibited in either gift or commercial parcels.

See subcaption "Observations" concerning certain articles prohibited in gift parcels.

GIBRALTAR

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Import restrictions. Articles restricted as parcel post are restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Import restrictions. Arms and munitions require permit from the Governor of Gibraltar.

GOLD COAST COLONY

(Including Ashanti, British Togoland, and Northern Territories)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coins, banknotes, and paper money, except as shown below.

The following are admitted in registered articles only: Values payable to bearer; watches, gold, silver, platinum, precious stones, and jewelry; bullion, not exceeding £5 in value; gold and silver coins for ornament not exceeding £5 in value.

Motion-picture film.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Gold Coast Colony regulations forbid the importation of articles to be exchanged for native goods. All gift parcels must be clearly marked as gifts. Gift-parcels should not exceed £10 (\$28) in value, and an addressee may not receive more than one gift parcel from any one sender during a month.

Every parcel containing precious stones, jewelry, or any article of gold, silver, or platinum exceeding \$400 in value shall be packed in a box measuring not less than 3 feet 6 inches in length and girth combined.

Prohibitions. For reasons of public safety: Uniforms, unless addressed to persons entitled to wear them.

For the protection of animals or plants: Bees, leeches, and silkworms.

Arms, etc.: Firearms, arguns, empty cartridge cases, machines for making or filling cartridges, and other accessories. Brass knuckles.

For other reasons: Paper money.

Motion-picture films for public exhibition must be addressed to Accra.

The following are admitted in insured parcels only:

Bullion (limit of value £5) gold or silver coins for ornament (limit of value £5) gold, silver, platinum, precious stones, and jewelry: watches and clocks.

Carbon paper, except carbon paper coated with wax and containing no oxidizable oily or fatty substance, which must be described accordingly on the customs declaration.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

The following articles are admitted only under license of the Governor: Saccharine and similar substances, or compounds thereof. Machines for duplicating keys. Handcuffs and metal tubing. Any weapon for discharging harmful gas or liquid, ammunition therefor or any other article for containing such harmful substance.

GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND
(England, Scotland, Wales and Channel Islands, and Northern Ireland)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. The importation into the United Kingdom of various kinds of merchandise is either entirely prohibited or permitted only under license previously obtained by the importer from the

Import Licensing Department of the Board of Trade. Although such licenses are not required to accompany the parcels at time of mailing, it is suggested that exporters ascertain in advance that the importer has obtained the necessary license or is able to obtain it provided it is required. This restriction does not apply to gift shipments sent by a private sender to a private addressee or to trade samples.

The following is a list of the names of the counties and principal towns in Northern Ireland:

Antrim:	Londonderry:
Ballymena.	Coleraine.
Belfast.	Kilrea.
Carrickfergus.	Limavady.
Larne.	Magherafelt.
Lisburn.	Portstewart.
Portrush.	Armagh:
Downpatrick.	Lurgan.
Whitehead.	Portadown.
Down:	Tyrone:
Banbridge.	Cookstown.
Bangor.	Dungannon.
Downpatrick.	Moy.
Kilkeel.	Omagh.
Newcastle.	Strabane.
Newry.	Fermanagh:
Newtownards.	Enniskillen.

Prohibitions. Bank of England notes issued prior to September 1, 1944, and all Bank of England notes of £10 or over, unless addressed to a banking institution of the United Kingdom. The permission of the British exchange control authorities is required for the importation of (a) all other paper money in pounds sterling; (b) British treasury notes; (c) all securities regardless of issue, whether canceled or not, and documents certifying to their destruction or cancellation, except sterling "Registered Certificates" relating to securities on which the interest or dividends are not payable by coupon.

Liquids having a flash point of less than 200° F. However, paints, varnishes, turpentine, lacquer, and similar substances having a flash point between 90° and 200° F will be accepted in quantities not exceeding one pint for transmission as "samples of merchandise" when packed in accordance with the regulations set forth in the Postal Manual, 215.72. Such substances may be enclosed in friction top containers provided the top is soldered in four different places, equally spaced, if otherwise, packed in accordance with the regulations governing the transmission of liquids. An air space of at least 7½ percent of the total cubic content must be left in each container.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails, except the following: Coins, manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold and silver: precious stones, jewelry or other precious articles (but coins not intended for ornament and gold in ingots must not exceed £5 in value)

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcel post packages are divided into two classes, namely, bona fide unsolicited gift parcels; and all other parcels. The following shall be observed in the acceptance of parcels under the two classes mentioned:

(a) Bona fide unsolicited gift parcels addressed to individuals. All such parcels must be endorsed by the senders with the words "Unsolicited Gift." A gift is not regarded by the British service as unsolicited if it is received as a result of a prior communication sent by the recipient to the donor. While parcels sent as gifts do not require a British import license, they may, nevertheless, be subject to customs duty and, in some cases, to the United Kingdom purchase tax, which the addressee must pay in order to obtain delivery of the parcel. Ordinary (uninsured) gift parcels containing exclusively food, soap, and/or second-hand clothing will not be returned to the senders unless the latter have given instructions on the relative customs declaration (Form 2966) that the parcels are to be returned if they prove to be undeliverable as addressed.

(b) All other parcels.—All acceptable merchandise not sent as an unsolicited gift will be admitted into the United Kingdom only under a license which the importer must obtain from the Import Licensing Department of the Board of Trade. All parcels not coming within the requirements set forth in paragraph (a) above for "Unsolicited gift parcels" will be regarded as having been accepted with the understanding that the responsibility for previously determining that the articles sent will be admitted and for obtaining the required import license rests with the sender and addressee, and the Post Office Department will assume no responsibility arising from the failure or the inability of the addressee to produce the import license.

Prohibitions. For reasons of sanitary policy: Meat, milk, cheese, butter, margarine, lard and other greases, unless packed in hermetically sealed tins plainly marked to show the nature of the contents.

Arms, etc.: Firearms (except shotguns with barrels at least 20 inches long) and other deadly weapons and parts thereof, including guns for throwing liquid or gas and munitions therefor; accessories for reducing the sound or flash or firearms.

To Northern Ireland: Airguns, and shotguns with barrels 20 inches or more in length, in addition to the above.

For other reasons: Articles violating the trademark or copyright laws.

Oilskins and similar oiled goods, unless each parcel contains a certificate as follows: "Any oilskins or similar oiled goods in this parcel have been stoved at a temperature of 140° at least 8 hours and afterwards cured for at least a month before being packed."

Carbon paper, unless wax-coated and not containing any oxidizable oily or fatty substance and so described on the customs declaration.

Cut and pressed tobacco, and tobacco mixed with other substances. Practically all cigarettes manufactured in the United States are prohibited, except in unsolicited gift parcels addressed to individuals.

Saccharine and similar substances. Concentrations of coffee, tea, chicory, or tobacco.

Coins, precious stones, jewelry, and any articles of gold, silver, or platinum,

unless insured. Coins of a value higher than £5 (except with a declaration that they are for ornament) gold in ingots of a value higher than £5, and silver in ingots or partially worked of a value higher than £50. Exceptionally, coins are admitted up to £75 in value in insured parcels.

Advertisements of fortune tellers.

Liquids with flash point lower than 200° F. As an exception, paints, varnishes, turpentine, lacquer and similar substances with flash point between 90° and 200° may be accepted in quantities not exceeding one pint when packed as prescribed in the Postal Manual, 222.12c, with an air space of at least 7½ percent of the total cubic content left in each container; the wrapper must be marked by the sender indicating that the flash point is not lower than 90° F.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

Vaccines, serums, antitoxins, salvarsan and its derivatives, insulin, tuberculin, pituitary extract for injections, and sterilized surgical sutures for human use require authorization from the competent authority.

Foods or beverages to which any preservative or other substance has been added must comply with the British regulations for importation.

The following require permission from the British Board of Trade:

Synthetic organic dyes and coloring materials, except bona fide trade samples.

Preparations of snuff and tobacco stalks.

Processed milk, unless sent as an unsolicited gift.

Bird plumage, except of birds commonly used as food and certain other species.

Other types of merchandise may require import licenses. See "Observations."

GREECE

(Including Crete and Dodecanese Islands [Astypalaia, Chalki, Kalymnos, Karpathos, Kassos, Kastellorizon, Kos, Leipsoi, Leros, Nissiros, Patmos, Rodos, Symi and Tilos])

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Playing cards; saccharine; tobacco, cigars, cigarettes; cigarette papers.

Coins; manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold or silver; precious stones, jewelry, or other precious articles.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Many types of merchandise are subject to import quotas and are not delivered without permission of the Greek authorities. Senders should assure themselves by inquiry of the addressees in advance of mailing that their shipments will be delivered.

Exemption from duty is granted for limited amounts of food, clothing and certain other articles sent as gifts for the personal use of the addressee or his

family. Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or from any field office of that Department.

Senders must enclose a copy of commercial invoices in parcels. The absence of the invoice may result in delay in delivery of parcels, difficulties in customs treatment, or even prejudice against the addressees.

Prohibitions. For sanitary reasons: Fresh meat, preserved meat, rawhides, wool, and other animal products, unless accompanied by a certificate showing that the place of origin is free from trichina.

Used clothing, bedding, rags, etc., for commercial purposes. Used clothing for personal use, unless cleaned and accompanied by a certificate to that effect.

Cans of condensed milk, unless provided with a label in the Greek language indicating the directions for its use.

Snuff.

Arms, etc.. Firearms, swords, and any other articles containing them.

State monopolies: Salt; playing cards; amusement devices; petroleum; saccharine.

Leaf tobacco for cigars and cigarette papers, unless imported by or for tobacco manufacturers; under special authorization of the Ministry of Finance.

Aluminum sheets for tobacco manufacturing.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

Certain pharmaceutical specialties require special authorization of the Greek authorities.

Hunting arms and other commercial arms require special permission from the police authorities.

Obligations, public securities and paper values of all kinds require special authorization from the Ministries of Finance and of National Economy.

Many types of merchandise are subject to import quotas and are not delivered without permission of the Greek authorities. See "Observations."

GREENLAND

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as Denmark.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Same as Denmark.

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as Denmark.

GUADELOUPE

(Including the Islands of Desirade, Les Saintes, Marie Galante, Petite Terre, Saint Bartholomew (Barthelemy), and the French part of Saint Martin)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Paper money and other instruments of payment, letters of credit, securities, or deeds may be imported by mail only if accompanied by a permit issued by the French exchange-control authorities, or if imported by a bank.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. Cigarette lighters using butane gas.

GUATEMALA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. See "Observations" under "Parcel Post" for requirements as to commercial invoices and certificates of origin, which also apply to articles in the Postal Union mails.

Prohibitions. Money in cash, banknotes, and values payable to the bearer. Such articles are invariably confiscated and the Guatemalan Postal Administration has declined to release them for delivery to the addressees or for return to the mailers.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. The customs laws of Guatemala require that a certificate of origin be furnished for every importation except merchandise not exceeding \$50 in value. In the case of articles subject to restrictions, quotas, or special charges, the certificate is required regardless of their value.

Commercial invoices must be furnished for all merchandise.

Both certificate of origin and commercial invoice must be visaed by a Guatemalan Consul or diplomatic representative. Senders must present to the nearest Guatemalan Consul five copies of the commercial invoice covering their parcels. The certificate of origin, and the original invoice which is returned after certification shall not be enclosed in the parcel, but forwarded under separate cover to the addressee. The remaining copies are retained by the Consul.

Consular fees are collected at the point of destination of the parcels in Guatemala. It is understood that in cases where parcels of value are received in Guatemala without the certified invoices and the addressees are unable to produce such invoices the parcels will be delivered, but the addressees will be required to pay the usual import duties plus a fine of 50 percent of the duties.

The invoices must indicate (1) name and address of shipper; (2) name and address of consignee; (3) date of the invoice; (4) marks, countermarks, and numbers; (5) number and kind of package; (6) contents of merchandise in detail; (7) weights in kilograms—legal, net and gross; (8) value of merchandise; (9) expenses, such as postage, commissions, etc., (10) declaration that all the prices and particulars are true and correct. The invoices must be signed in ink.

Guatemalan Consuls are located in the following cities:

Baltimore, Md.	Mobile, Ala.
Boston, Mass.	New Orleans, La.
Brownsville, Tex.	New York, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Portland, Oreg.
Dallas, Tex.	Sacramento, Calif.
Detroit, Mich.	Seattle, Wash.
El Paso, Tex.	Saint Louis, Mo.
Fort Worth, Tex.	Saint Paul, Minn.
Galveston, Tex.	Saint Petersburg, Fla.
Houston, Tex.	San Antonio, Tex.
Jacksonville, Fla.	San Francisco, Calif.
Laredo, Tex.	San Juan, P. R.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Tampa, Fla.
Miami, Fla.	

Parcels may be addressed to banks or other organizations for ultimate delivery

to second addressees. The latter however may not take delivery without written authority from the first addressee, unless the sender arranges for change of address as provided in the Postal Manual, Part 236.

Prohibitions. Arms, etc.. Arms in general, except certain arms for hunting. For other reasons: Military supplies of all kinds.

HAITI

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. In order for international reply coupons to be exchanged in Haiti, the reply coupons and the articles of correspondence to be prepaid must be presented at the same time.

Prohibitions. Jewels.

Banknotes and coins. Remittances in cash when sent from banks in the United States to their respective branches in Haiti, and values payable to bearer to any addressees, are accepted at the risk of the senders.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcels may be addressed to banks or other organizations for ultimate delivery to second addressees. The latter however may not take delivery without written authority from the first addressee, unless the sender arranges for change of address as provided in Postal Manual, Part 236.

HONDURAS (REPUBLIC OF)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Letters are not acceptable if they appear to have been opened and resealed or if they are in soiled envelopes. Adhesive strips or gummed paper must not be used to seal letters unless the signature or name of the sender is written or stamped on such adhesive strips or gummed paper.

Prohibitions. Coin, banknotes, paper money, or values payable to bearer manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold, or silver precious stones, jewelry, and other precious articles.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcels may be addressed to banks or other organizations for ultimate delivery to second addressees. The latter however may not take delivery without written authority from the first addressee, unless the sender arranges for change of address as provided in Postal Manual, Part 236.

Parcels containing used clothing must be accompanied by a certificate of disinfection from the local board of health or from a firm with facilities for disinfecting the articles. Senders are to endorse the wrappers of such parcels to show that the certificate of disinfection is enclosed.

Parcels from the United States are held at the disposal of addressees for a period of 90 days.

To facilitate the handling at destination, the senders of commercial parcels sent by air to Honduras should forward a copy of the relative commercial invoices by air mail to the Director General of Posts at Tegucigalpa.

Prohibitions. Firearms, parts thereof and war material.

Coin, banknotes, paper money bills of exchange payable to bearer manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold, or silver precious stones, jewelry or other precious articles; unless registered.

HONG KONG (INCLUDING KOWLOON)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Hong Kong is a British colony and articles for that place should be addressed to "Hong Kong" and not to "Hong Kong, China."

Prohibitions. Coin, gold, silver, precious stones, and jewelry.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Hong Kong is a British colony and parcels for that place should be addressed "Hong Kong" and not to "Hong Kong, China."

HUNGARY

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. See "Observations" under "Parcel Post" concerning Hungarian gift parcel requirements, which apply also to merchandise sent in the Postal Union mails.

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. To be admitted to Hungary as gift shipments, parcels must contain only articles for the personal use of the addressee or members of his family. An addressee may not receive more than one gift parcel per month, or more than 88 pounds of gift articles per year. Gift parcels are subject to customs duty which must be paid by the addressees.

Preserved food in tin cans or other hermetically sealed containers must not be sent in gift parcels.

To facilitate the Customs treatment of gift parcels in Hungary two complete and detailed lists of the contents should be enclosed in each parcel. The lists should be written in the Hungarian language if possible.

Medicines are delivered to the addressees only on presentation of an official medical certificate.

Contents of gift parcels are limited to the items shown on the following list, and no addressee may receive amounts exceeding the quotas indicated:

Item No.	Description of articles	Yearly quotas
1	Coffee.....	3 lbs. 4 oz.
2	Tea.....	1 lb. 1½ oz.
3	Cocoa.....	4 lbs. 6 oz.
4	Chocolate (including chocolate covered candy).	6 lbs. 9 oz.
5	Spices.....	7 oz. of each kind.
6	Cheese, butter, margarine, oil, lard.	6 lbs. 9 oz.
7	Flour, food pastes, pastry....	8 lbs. 12 oz.
8	Rice.....	6 lbs. 9 oz.
9	Meat, smoked (bacon, ham, sausage).	11 lbs.
10	Fruit, fresh and dried.....	11 lbs.
11	Sugar, candy (including saccharine up to ¾ oz.).	6 lbs. 9 oz.
12	Powdered milk.....	5 lbs. 8 oz.
13	Food for infants.....	11 lbs.
14	Men's, women's, and children's coat, overcoat, raincoat, etc.	1 of each.
15	Men's suits.....	2.
16	Women's suits.....	1.
17	Women's dresses, blouses, shirts, slacks, etc.	2 of each.

Item No.	Description of articles	Yearly quotas
18	Overalls and aprons.....	2.
19	Boys' and girls' clothing.....	2 items.
20	Clothing for infants.....	6 items.
21	Articles for infants (including those of rubber).	12.
22	Sweaters and knit goods.....	4 lbs. 6 oz.
23	Hats, caps, scarfs, shawls.....	4 lbs. 6 oz.
24	Gloves.....	1 pair.
25	Women's stockings.....	3 pairs.
26	Socks.....	6 pairs.
27	Men's, women's, and children's shoes.	2 pairs.
28	Rubbers, galoshes.....	1 pair.
29	Men's, women's, and children's underwear.	3 items.
30	Neckties.....	3.
31	Handkerchiefs.....	12.
32	Towels.....	3.
33	Bed clothing.....	1 item.
34	Blankets.....	1.
35	Wool cloth.....	3¼ yards.
36	Cotton, linen, and hempen cloth.	6¾ yards.
37	Silk and rayon cloth.....	4¼ yards.
38	Wool or cotton yarn or thread.	6 lbs. 9 oz.
39	Leather articles.....	1.
40	Articles of plastic.....	1.
41	Cosmetics, powders, creams, toilet water, perfumes, mouth washes, dentifrices.	10¼ oz.
42	Lipstick (including holder)....	2 articles.
43	Soap and soap powder.....	6 lbs. 9 oz.
44	Razor blades.....	50.
45	Small personal items including lighters, safety razors, eyeglasses, pocket knives, combs, etc.	10 articles not exceeding 200 forints in value.
46	Small household articles.....	Do.
47	Toys.....	2 of each kind.
48	Writing and drawing materials including pencils, fountain pens, rulers.	1 item or 1 set.
49	Cigarettes and tobacco.....	1 lb. 1¼ oz.
50	Medicines, drugs, and therapeutic articles.	Quantities prescribed by physician.

Prohibitions. Arms, etc.. All war arms, munitions, and war material. Other firearms, as well as cutting and pointed weapons, unless accompanied by a permit from the Minister of the Interior.

State monopolies, etc.. Imitations of the labels and tubes used for packing and containing State tobacco products and for making cigarettes. Imitation or toy cigarettes.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

The permission of the financial authorities is required for the importation of tobacco and its products, insecticides containing nicotine, lighter flints, saccharine, and other artificial sweetening substances.

ICELAND

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Bees and silkworms. Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. All merchandise imported by mail, except books, newspapers, and periodicals, shall be accompanied by an invoice containing an exact designation of the contents of the parcel, with indication of the true delivery price.

Parcels destined for Iceland are subject on delivery to a small additional postal charge.

Prohibitions. For sanitary reasons: Used clothing, linens, and bedding.

State monopolies: Wireless receivers and their accessories, parts, or batteries.

INDIA

(Including the Andaman Islands, Bhutan, and Nepal)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Addressees in India are required to obtain import licenses in many cases in order to take delivery of commercial shipments.

Prohibitions. Bank notes and paper money, except with the permission of the Reserve Bank of India.

Works of art (including photographs) forms ruled or printed, account and manuscript books, labels, advertising matter (except trade catalogs and circulars) almanacs in sheets or in cards, and other cards, including waste paper and old newspaper for packing, are not admitted as printed matter when sent as merchandise, inasmuch as they are liable to customs duty.

Diamonds and other precious stones, unless legally reimported by registered mail in accordance with Indian laws.

Noninflammable motion-picture films or "safety" films are admitted in letter packages when enclosed in a strong metal box and the latter is packed in a strong wooden or thick pasteboard container. A label printed in red letters or written very clearly by hand in red ink bearing the note "Contains only noninflammable films" must be placed on the outside of each package. Articles made wholly or partly of celluloid, such as inflammable motion-picture and photographic films, are prohibited importation.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcels addressed to box numbers and not bearing the actual address of the addressee will be returned to origin.

The customs treatment of commercial shipments in India will be facilitated if senders will enclose a copy of the relative invoice in each parcel.

Prohibitions. For reasons of public safety. All liquids with flash point below 200° F.

Arms, etc.. Arms, munitions, and military stores, except for the Indian Government.

Silent revolvers and pistols; imitation or toy revolvers and pistols.

Appliances (including pistols, pistol pencils, etc.) for discharging gas, except on behalf of the Government.

State monopolies, etc.. To the States of Cochin and Travancore: Tobacco (manufactured or unmanufactured) unless addressed to wholesalers or licensed importers.

For other reasons: Banknotes and paper money, except with the permission of the Reserve Bank of India.

Articles of gold or silver, diamonds and other precious stones.

Piece goods, such as are ordinarily sold by the yard or piece, manufactured outside of India.

Jewelry, articles of silk and certain perfumes (see "Import restrictions")

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by the addressees:

Import permits are required for fountain pens, watches, synthetic jewels, playing cards, saccharine, cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, lighters, spectacles, sunglasses, confectionery, and perfumes which are not prohibited.

INDONESIA

(Alor Island, Amboina, Aru Islands, Babar, Bali, Banda, Banka, Batjan, Bawean, Bengkalis, Billiton, Bintan, Borneo [Kalimantan], Buru, Buton, Celebes [Sulawesi], Ceram, Flores, Geser, Halmahaira, Java [Djawa], Kai Islands, Kalimantan [Borneo], Kangian, Karimun, Kisar, Kundur, Laut, Lombok, Madura, Morotai, Muna, Roti, Salajar, Salibabu, Sambu, Sangir Islands, Saparua, Sapudi, Slantan, Siau, Singkep, Sula Islands, Sulawesi [Celebes], Sumatra, Sumba, Sumbawa, Tanimbar Islands, Tarakan, Tebingtinggi, Ternate, Timor [formerly Netherlands Timor], and Weh)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Addressees in Indonesia are required to obtain special authorization to take delivery of the following:

(1) All articles classified in Indonesia as foreign exchange. This includes currency, securities, bonds, and coupons, as well as gold and other precious metals in any form.

(2) Gift shipments exceeding 300 rupiah (about \$25) in value.

(3) Gift shipments containing articles which the Indonesian authorities consider as luxuries.

Prohibitions. Cocoa leaves, dried, undried or powdered.

Articles restricted as parcel post are restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Commercial parcels are accepted only if the sender has marked the customs declaration with the number and date of the Indonesian import permit issued to the addressee for the parcel. A copy of the sender's invoice, also bearing the Indonesian permit number and date, must be enclosed in each parcel.

The following articles are not admitted in commercial parcels: Articles of gold and silver, including tableware; pens and pencils ornamented with precious metal; calendar watches; linen clothing; natural silk goods; children's toys operated by steam or electricity; leather goods; coffee essences and coffee substitutes; molasses and other substitutes for sugar.

Gift parcels are generally free of customs duty provided that (a) the value does not exceed 75 rupiahs (\$6.75) (b) the wrapper and customs declaration are marked "Gift Parcel—For personal use of the addressee", and (c) the parcel does not contain more than 200 cigarettes, 50 cigars, 1 lb. 1½ oz. of chopped tobacco, or the same weight of assorted tobacco products.

Customs declarations must show both the gross weight of the entire parcel and the net weight of each item.

Parcel post service from Indonesia to the United States is suspended.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following

requirements, which are to be met by the addressees:

Import licenses are required for all gifts parcels exceeding 300 rupiahs (about \$27) in value, and for those which contain any articles which may be considered by the Indonesia authorities as luxury items.

Special authorization is required for the following: Arms and parts thereof; motion-picture films which must be inspected and approved by an official commission at Djakarta; antibiotic drugs.

IRAN

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Addresses must be written in a precise and complete manner in Latin (English) characters lengthwise on the articles, leaving space for service notations or labels, so that the dispatch of articles and their delivery to addressees may be effected without research.

Small packets and letter-packages containing articles liable to customs duty are subject to collection from the addressees of the Iranian domestic parcel post rate.

Prohibitions. Coins; manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold or silver; precious stones, jewelry, and other precious articles.

Currency of all kinds, all paper values, etc.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Postage covers conveyance only to Iranian frontier offices; additional charges for conveyance into the interior are levied by the Iranian Administration.

Prohibitions. Firearms of all kinds.

The importation of a wide range of general merchandise is prohibited or subject to import quotas, and senders are advised in their own interests to ascertain before mailing whether their goods are admissible.

Import restrictions. Addressees must obtain an import permit from the Department of Commerce of Iran before receiving delivery of merchandise.

IRAQ

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. See "Observations" under "Parcel Post" concerning import licenses.

Prohibitions. Colored post cards sent as prints.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. Arms, munitions, etc.. Arms of all kinds, including air guns, parts of arms and munitions, with the exception of hunting rifles and their accessories.

Import restrictions. For parcels and other postal articles containing goods the value of which is more than 1 Iraqi dinar (about \$2.80), the addressee must obtain a special import license from the Ministry of Supply, Import Department, Baghdad.

Diamonds require an import permit, a certificate of origin, and a certified declaration of the establishment where each diamond was worked.

IRELAND (EIRE)

(See Item "Great Britain and Northern Ireland" Concerning England, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands and Northern Ireland)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. The names of the counties in Ireland are as follows: Carlow, Cavan, Clare, Cork, Donegal, Dublin, Galway, Kerry, Kildare, Kilkenny, Leitrim, Laoighis, Limerick, Longford, Louth, Mayo, Meath, Monaghan, Offaly, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, Waterford, Westmeath, Wexford, and Wicklow.

The names of the county and the delivering office must form a part of the address of all mail articles.

Prohibitions. The articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are likewise prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails, except that the restrictions relating to money, precious stones, etc., do not apply to the Postal Union mails; and that oiled or varnished cloth or similar substances are prohibited unconditionally.

Banknotes of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, unless authorized by the Minister of Finance, Dublin.

PARCEL POST

Observations. The names of the county and the delivering office must form a part of the address of all mail articles. See subcaption "Observations" under Postal Union Mails for names of counties comprising Ireland.

In the case of articles liable to customs duty which are eligible for preference, the preferential tariff will not be applied unless the customs declaration is inscribed in bold characters: "Preference claimed—Certificate of origin enclosed." Otherwise, the full customs duties will be applied to the articles.

The same applies to goods imported under permit, unless the declaration is clearly marked "Imported under license," and unless the relative license is produced at the time of customs examination. In such cases the license should be procured before the goods are imported.

Prohibitions. For sanitary reasons: Circulars or advertisements relating to the prevention or treatment of venereal disease, unless addressed to physicians or pharmacists.

Margarine, skimmed milk, and other diluted or adulterated foodstuffs, unless suitably labeled.

State monopolies, etc.. Coins, other than gold or silver, not minted in Ireland.

For other reasons: Coins exceeding £5 in value unless declared to be for ornamental.

Tobacco, cigars or cigarettes packed with other articles. Extracts, essences, or concentrations of tobacco, coffee, tea, or chicory. Tobacco cut and compressed, sweetened or adulterated. See also "Import restrictions" below.

Oiled or varnished cloth or similar articles, unless accompanied by a certificate as follows: "The oilcloth or similar articles in this parcel have been stoved at a temperature of 140° F until completely dried, and then cured for at least a month before packing."

Carbon paper, except for typewriter carbon paper which must be described on the customs declaration as follows: "Typewriter carbon paper coated with wax and containing no oxidizable or fatty substance."

Saccharine and similar substances, unless sent in 11-lb. parcels containing no other merchandise.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements which must be met by addressees:

Addressees must obtain special permission to take delivery of the following:

Pork including bacon and ham; beef and mutton in any form; eggs and meat of poultry; butter and cheese; preserved unswetened fruits and berries; and corn flakes.

Tobacco in any form not prohibited.

Certain drugs, vaccines, serums, biological products for injection, and surgical sutures for human use.

Firearms and deadly weapons and parts thereof, toy pistols and toy revolvers.

A variety of agricultural supplies and other merchandise. The lists are too long to give in detail, and it is recommended that senders ascertain from addressees in advance of mailing whether the articles which they desire to mail will be admitted.

Addressees must obtain "Duty Free" licenses for all commercial parcels and for gift parcels exceeding £5 (about \$14) in value.

ISRAEL, STATE OF

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. A part of the city of Jerusalem is under the control of the State of Israel and a part (old city) under the control of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Articles for that part of Jerusalem under Israeli control should show "Israel" or "State of Israel" as the country of destination.

See "Observations" under "Parcel Post" concerning import license requirements which are also applicable to goods sent in the Postal Union mails.

Prohibitions. The articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Addressees in Israel are required to possess import licenses in order to take delivery of all parcels except the following:

(a) Bona fide gift parcels containing food for the personal consumption of the addressee. Parcels containing only food must include at least three kinds, none of which may account for more than one-third of the weight.

(b) Parcels containing bona fide gifts other than food or postage stamps, provided the contents do not exceed £40 (about \$112) in value and are for the addressee's personal use, and not more

than one parcel or group of parcels is received by one family within 3 months.

(c) Parcels containing the property of persons who have settled in Israel or the property of tourists, if declared to the customs authorities by the owners and granted exemption from customs duty.

Parcels which do not fall within one of those categories require import licenses to be obtained by the addressees in Israel. The mailer is responsible in each case to ascertain that the addressee has obtained or can obtain the import license if required.

Customs duty can be prepaid on gift parcels by senders in certain cases. Interested patrons may be referred to the Consulate General of Israel, 11 East 70th Street, New York 21, N. Y., or to one of the Consulates of Israel, 208 West Elgin Street, Los Angeles, Calif., 1621 22d Street NW., Washington 8, D. C., or 936 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Prohibitions. For sanitary reasons: Pharmaceutical preparations unless properly labeled. Such preparations sent as gifts must be adequately labeled to permit verification of the contents. Commercial shipments must be labeled in accordance with the Israeli pharmaceutical regulations. See also "Import restrictions" below.

Arms, etc.. Daggers, unless imported as antiques.

For other reasons: Bank notes and coins. Israeli independence bonds with headings.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

See "Observations" for information as to import licenses which must be obtained for certain shipments.

Addressees must obtain special permission for importation of the following:

Essences and extracts for manufacturing imitation foodstuffs; pharmaceutical specialties; veterinary serums and vaccines; firearms.

ITALY (INCLUDING REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Postage stamps for philatelic purposes are admitted in registered letters on condition that the letter or letter-package bears a completed revised Form 2976 and the addressee complies with the Italian financial regulations.

Prohibitions. Coins, banknotes, paper money checks, bonds, and other values; gold and silver bullion, precious stones, jewelry and other precious articles. The term "checks" is understood to mean only personal checks on United States banks payable in Italy. Bank drafts drawn by United States banks on Italian banks in favor of Italian payees are understood to be admitted. Postage stamps, except as provided under "Observations."

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Commercial parcels must be accompanied by a copy of the

relative commercial invoice dated and signed by the sender.

Gift parcels are delivered free of customs duty and without requirement of import licenses if they comply with the following conditions:

1. Parcels may not exceed 22 pounds in weight, and only one may be received by an individual addressee per month.
2. Contents are limited to food, clothing, soap, and medicines for the personal use of the addressee and his family. Sugar is limited to 6 pounds 9 ounces, coffee to 4 pounds 6 ounces, and cocoa to 2 pounds 3 ounces per parcel.
3. Each parcel should be marked "Pacco familiare gratuito" (free family parcel)

Prohibitions. For reason of sanitary policy. Medicines and drugs, including serums and vaccines, not authorized by the Italian Ministry of the Interior. Accepting postal employees are not expected to know what medicines have been authorized by the Italian authorities, and any available medicines, etc., are to be accepted with the understanding that final decision as to the admissibility of the articles rests with the Italian authorities.

Nursing bottles, parts thereof, and baby pacifiers not bearing an indelible mark applied by the manufacturer. Nursing bottles with long tubes, and pacifiers with cavities inside are prohibited.

The containers of canned or preserved fish products must be indelibly marked describing the contents.

State monopolies, etc.. Playing cards addressed to San Marino.

Saccharine and its products.

Tobacco in any form except for individual shipments of manufactured tobacco which the addressees may receive with the permission of the customs authorities.

Cigarette lighters and cigarette papers. For other reasons: Radio receiving sets, unless imported as household goods of persons returning permanently to Italy.

Import restrictions. Addressees require special permission to import the following:

Postage stamps; arms or parts thereof; salt; cigarette lighters and flints; cigarette papers; articles of gold, silver and platinum; radio equipment.

IVORY COAST

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as Dahomey.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as Dahomey.

JAMAICA (INCLUDING CAYMAN ISLANDS)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. For the protection of animals and plants: Uncooked pork, including ham and bacon, and all uncooked pork products.

Bees (except queens by permission of the Director of Agriculture), honey, and material already used by bee raisers.

Citrus fruits, coconuts in their husks.

Cotton, including cotton lint, cottonseed, and any part of the cotton plant. For other reasons: Coffee.

Medicaments of all kinds, unless the formula or composition is clearly printed in English or French on the container; also medicaments intended for the internal or external treatment of venereal disease if accompanied by any printed directions for use.

JAPAN

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Letters and letter packages may not contain dutiable articles except postage stamps. Senders must mark each package containing them, directly below Form 2976, "Contains postage stamps," and enclose a completed Form 2976-A.

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Gift parcels addressed to individuals are free of customs duty and taxes, provided (a) the parcel is plainly marked "Gift" (b) the contents consist solely of bona fide gifts for the addressee and his family, and (c) the value is estimated by the Japanese customs authorities at not more than 1,500 yen (about \$4.20) and the duty if collected would not exceed 300 yen. In addition, it is understood that, as a concession, food and clothing are exempt from duty up to a value of about \$10.00. Gift parcels sent to charitable institutions for relief purpose are likewise admitted free of duty.

See "Import restrictions" with respect to parcels not sent as gifts.

Human ashes may be accepted if presented for mailing by a licensed crematory or licensed mortuary. The ashes must be packed in a sealed metal container enclosed in a substantial outer container. There must be enclosed within the outer container, but outside the metal container, a certified copy of the death certificate and a statement or certificate executed by the crematory or mortuary to the effect that the ashes are those of the person named in the death certificate.

Prohibitions. For the protection of animals and plants: Walnuts in the shell.

The following must be accompanied by official inspection certificates showing that they are free from domestic animals' infectious disease: Meat, bones, skin, hair, feathers, horns or hoofs of hoofed animals, rabbits, or poultry; poultry eggs for hatching; honey bees.

Arms, etc.. Pistols and revolvers. Other fire arms unless addressed to persons authorized to receive them.

State monopolies: Salt, camphor, camphor oil, tobacco leaves and seeds, and apparatus and papers for tobacco manufacture, unless addressed to the Japanese monopoly authorities or agents thereof. The same applies to manufactured tobacco, except that individuals in

Japan may receive for their personal use up to 200 cigarettes, 50 cigars, and 120 grams (4¼ ounces) of smoking or chewing tobacco or snuff.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by the addressees:

Import licenses are required for all commercial parcels, except for (a) trade samples declared as such; (b) personal or household articles, professional articles and tools of trade declared to be for the addressee's personal use; and (c) scientific research material declared as such.

Addressees must comply with the applicable Japanese regulations in order to take delivery of the following:

Banknotes, currency, checks and other instruments of payment. Securities and documents embodying tangible assets.

Articles made from precious metals. Rice, barley, rye, or wheat (except when sent as food in gift parcels.)

JORDAN (HASHEMITE KINGDOM)

(Including Central Arab Palestine)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Central Arab Palestine includes the following post offices:

Bab el Rahla.	Jericho.
Belt Jala.	Jerusalem (old city)
Belt Sahour.	Nablus.
Bethlehem.	Qalqilla.
Hebron.	Ramallah.
Jenin.	Tulkarem.

Mail for those places should show "Jordan" or "Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan" as country of address.

Prohibitions. Banknotes and values payable to bearer; jewels and articles of precious metal.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. Arms, except sporting guns which are admitted under restrictions; essences and oils for use in making adulterated or imitated beverages.

Advertisements concerning treatment of venereal diseases or medicinal preparations intended to serve as preventives against those diseases.

Bees and silkworms.

KENYA AND UGANDA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coins.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Merchandise for resale must be accompanied by a commercial invoice on the approved East African invoice form. Commercial mailers can obtain information from their correspondents in East Africa.

Prohibitions. For sanitary reasons: Used clothing, bedding, blankets, and other similar articles imported for sale or for disposal unless accompanied by a certificate of disinfection.

Arms, etc.. Gas pistols and other pistols of similar type; safety, toy, or alarm

pistols which are capable of being converted into lethal weapons.

Silent and automatic rifles.

State monopolies, etc.. Articles which, without authorization, bear the royal coat of arms or monogram, or other arms or monograms resembling them.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

Special permission is required for the importation of the following:

All arms and parts thereof, which are retained by the customs authorities until the addressee has complied with the regulations relative thereto.

Distilling apparatus.

KOREA (REPUBLIC OF)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Articles addressed for delivery in Korea may be in any of the following languages: Korean, English, Russian, French, Spanish, Chinese or Japanese. Mail should bear the name of the addressee, street, district, town and province in Korea. The address should be shown also in Korean characters, if known.

Service is available only to the provinces comprising the Republic of Korea. See "Observations" under "Parcel Post."

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcel post service is available only to the provinces comprising the Republic of Korea, i. e., provinces south of the thirty-eighth parallel of latitude.

The following is a list of the provinces comprising the Republic of Korea.

Cheju-do.	*Hwanghae-do.
Cholla-namdo.	*Kangwon-do.
Cholla-pukto.	*Kyonggi-do.
Ch'ungch'ong-namdo.	Kyongsang-namdo.
Ch'ungch'ong-pukto.	Kyongsang-pukto.

The provinces marked with the asterisk (*) are divided by the thirty-eighth parallel of latitude, and it is the responsibility of the mailers to determine that the post offices to which their parcels are addressed are located south of the thirty-eighth parallel. Parcels addressed to offices north of the thirty-eighth parallel will not be forwarded to destination but will be treated as undeliverable.

The address of parcels should be repeated in Korean characters, if known.

Prohibitions. Manufactured or unmanufactured gold, silver, platinum, and other precious metals; bank notes, bonds, counterfeit coins or imitations of coins; imitation stamps.

Revolvers; scales; opium pipes; documents or books prejudicial to peace and public order.

Cigarettes; machines or tools used in the manufacture of tobacco.

Salt; ginseng; plants, seeds; silkworms.

LABUAN

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as North Borneo.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. Same as North Borneo.

LAOS

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coins; manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold, or silver; precious stones, jewelry, or other precious articles.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. For reasons of public safety: Pistols shooting blank cartridges which have the appearance of automatic pistols.

For sanitary reasons: Unverified thermometers. Nursing bottles with tubes. Saccharine and similar products.

Arms, munitions, etc.. War arms and war material.

For other reasons: Generally, articles prohibited to France are likewise prohibited to Laos.

A number of varieties of merchandise require special permission from the military authorities for importation. The list is too long to give in detail; however, senders should be advised in their own interest to ascertain before mailing whether their goods are admissible.

LATVIA

NOTE: The regulations mentioned below are as prescribed by the Soviet authorities who are, as a practical matter, in a position to refuse the entry into Latvia of mail unless such mail complies with the Soviet postal regulations.

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Same as those governing mail service with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. To facilitate distribution and delivery, "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" or "U. S. S. R." must be included as part of the address of mail articles.

Prohibitions. Same as those governing mail service with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Same as those governing parcel post service with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. To facilitate distribution and delivery "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" or "U. S. S. R." should be included as part of the address of parcels.

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as those governing parcel post service with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

LEBANON (REPUBLIC OF)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Articles must be carefully addressed to show the exact place of destination but not the names of other places nearby. The office of destination must be written legibly in Arabic characters, as far as possible, as well as in English or French.

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Commercial shipments require certificate of origin and commercial invoice, which must be sent under separate cover to the addressee. If the

value of the shipment is \$20 or more, the documents must be vised by a consular officer of Lebanon or certified by a Chamber of Commerce or similar organization. Neither of these documents is required for gift shipments.

Articles must be carefully addressed to show the exact place of destination but not the names of other places nearby. The office of destination must be written legibly in Arabic characters, as far as possible, as well as in English or French.

Prohibitions. For sanitary reasons: Artificial butters and adulterated or harmful products.

Arms, etc.. Arms, except sporting guns. See "Import restrictions."

State monopolies, etc.. Cigarette papers and machines for the manufacture or packing of cigarettes.

Salt.

For other reasons: Radio-sending equipment.

Essences, essential oils, and products derived therefrom for use in the manufacture of imitated beverages, ices, and pastries.

False trademarks, trade names, or indications of origin.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

Import permits are required for commercial shipments.

Special permission is required for the importation of the following:

Certain vegetable and fish oils, unless denatured for soap making.

Sporting guns.

Cigarettes, cigars, leaf tobacco, and tumbeki.

Phonograph records of religious character.

Radio apparatus.

Foreign silver coins.

Printed labels of wines or liquors of French origin.

LIBERIA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Platinum, gold, and silver, manufactured or unmanufactured, precious stones, jewelry, and other precious articles.

LIBYA (UNITED KINGDOM OF) (TRIPOLITANIA AND CYRENAICA)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Jewels and precious articles: manufactured platinum, gold or silver; coins, paper money, and values payable to bearer.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Each commercial parcel must be accompanied by an invoice in duplicate, dated and signed by the sender.

Prohibitions. Arms (other than sporting guns)

Currency.

Tobacco in any form. Tea. Salt.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by the addressees:

Special authorization is required for the importation of the following:

Plants and plant material, including seeds.

Serums, vaccines, and similar substances.

LITHUANIA

NOTE: The regulations mentioned below are as prescribed by the Soviet authorities who are, as a practical matter, in a position to refuse the entry into Lithuania of mail unless such mail complies with the Soviet postal regulations.

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Same as those governing mail service with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. To facilitate distribution and delivery, "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" or "U. S. S. R." should be included as part of the address of mail articles.

Prohibitions. Same as those governing mail service with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Same as those governing parcel post service with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. To facilitate distribution and delivery, "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" or "U. S. S. R." should be included as part of the address of parcels.

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as those governing parcel post service with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

LUXEMBOURG (GRAND DUCHY)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. For reason of public safety: Anonymous printed pamphlets, without indication of the name of the printer.

Air guns, daggers, sword canes, loaded canes, and other hidden or secret defensive weapons.

For other reasons: Saccharin and similar sweetening substances, unless addressed to pharmacists for medical purposes by Government authorization.

MACAO

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Macao is a Portuguese colony and articles for Macao should be addressed to "Macao" and not to "Macao, China."

PARCEL POST

Observations. Senders of parcels valued over \$20.00 mailed at those places at which a Portuguese consul is located must furnish a consular invoice signed by the sender and visaed by the Portuguese consul. A consular invoice is also required for a number of parcels mailed the same day at the same office by the same sender to the same addressee, if the total value of the merchandise is more than \$20.00.

The invoices may be sent enclosed in the parcels to which they relate or they may be sent direct to the addressees in sealed envelopes, preferably registered. When sent direct to the addressees, an explanatory note must be placed on the

wrappers of the parcels indicating that the invoice has been sent under separate cover.

For a list of the Portuguese consuls, see Portugal.

Macao is a Portuguese colony and parcels for Macao should be addressed to "Macao" and not to "Macao, China"

MADAGASCAR AND DEPENDENCIES

(A) Madagascar, Ste. Marie-De-Madagascar, Nossi-Be, (B) Comoro Islands (Mayotte, Grand Comoro, Anjouan, and Moheli)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Paper money and other instruments of payment, letters of credit, securities, or deeds may be imported by mail only if accompanied by a permit issued by the French exchange-control authorities, or if imported by a bank.

Coins; manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold, and silver; jewels and other precious articles.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. Saccharine. Compound medicines not appearing in an official pharmacopoeia.

Playing cards. Tabasco sauce (pastes). Articles violating the copyright laws. Products bearing any indication leading to the belief that they are of French origin. Preserved fish, vegetables, and plums not bearing on each receptacle a stamp showing their origin. Boxes of preserved sardines weighing more than 1 kilogram.

MADEIRA ISLANDS

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as Portugal.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as Portugal.

MALAYA

The postal territory of Malaya includes the Federation of Malaya (Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Malacca, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Penang [including Province Wellesley], Perak, Perlis, Selangor, and Trengganu) and the Colony of Singapore (including the Christmas and Cocos [Keeling] Islands)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Banknotes and paper money exceeding 100 Malayan dollars in value; coins, manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold or silver, jewelry, and other precious articles.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. Arms, etc.. Firearms, including gas guns, and any component parts of such weapons.

For other reasons: Coins or ingots of a value higher than \$50, except coins manifestly intended for ornaments.

Unvulcanized rubber, except samples of rubber which do not exceed 7 pounds avoirdupois.

Bank notes, currency notes, and negotiable instruments payable to bearer (such articles are, however, admitted in registered letters)

Import restrictions. Addressees must obtain import licenses for all parcels in the Federation of Malaya and for all parcels except unsolicited gifts in the Colony of Singapore.

Hypodermic syringes require authorization of the medical authorities at Singapore or Penang.

MALTA

(Including Gozo and Cumino Islands)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coins; manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold, or silver; precious stones, jewelry, and other precious articles.

Articles restricted as parcel post are restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcels for Malta are delivered at post offices only.

Import restrictions. Addressees are required to obtain import licenses for all parcels except bona fide gifts for personal use, not exceeding one per month for any addressee.

MARTINIQUE

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Paper money and other instruments of payment, letters of credit, securities, or deeds unless accompanied by a permit issued by the French exchange-control authorities, or if imported by a bank.

Coins; manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold or silver; precious stones; jewelry and other precious articles.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. Butane gas lighters.

MAURITANIA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as Dahomey.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as Dahomey.

MAURITIUS AND DEPENDENCIES (INCLUDING RODRIGUES)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coins and banknotes which are legal tender in Great Britain, Mauritius, Madagascar, or Reunion Islands.

MEXICO

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Bank notes, and values payable to bearer.

Works reprinted abroad in violation of the Mexican copyright laws.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Packages of moving-picture films, automobile tires, coils of rope, hose, wire, etc., and packages of newspapers from news dealers especially

marked to go as "outside pieces," may be accepted for transmission to Mexico outside of mail sacks. Automobile tires, up to a weight limit of 44 pounds each, may be accepted for places in Mexico reached by railroad from the United States. Mexico will not accept responsibility for any damage that may occur to automobile tires when their transmission is outside of mail sacks.

Parcels may be addressed to banks or other organizations for ultimate delivery to second addressees. The names and addresses of both addressees should be indicated on the parcels and on the customs declarations. The second addressee however may not take delivery without written authority from the first addressee, unless the sender arranges for change of address as provided in the Postal Manual, Part 236.

Insecticides, fungicides and germicides must be packed with cushioning material between the inner and outer containers, and each receptacle shall be plainly marked with the word "Poison" and the label or printed name of the manufacturer.

A large variety of items, when the value exceeds 100 Mexican pesos, require import licenses which the addressees must obtain prior to the receipt of the goods. This applies to gifts as well as commercial shipments. Senders should therefore be advised to ascertain in advance of mailing whether their parcels will be admissible. Information as to Mexican import duties applicable to specific items and their status under Mexican import control may be obtained from the American Republics Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or from any field office of that Department.

Each parcel exceeding 1,000 pesos (about \$70) in value must have enclosed a commercial invoice in triplicate. It is desirable also to send a copy direct to the addressee.

Prohibitions. For sanitary reasons: Pacifiers for the amusement of babies should bear labels in Spanish showing the material of which they are made and the name and address of the manufacturer.

Arms, etc.. Pistols, hunting and target arms, require a certificate from the Mexican consul at the place of shipment. Pistols and other instruments for the projection of tear gas are prohibited.

For other reasons: Works violating the Mexican copyright laws.

Bank notes, coins of all kinds, and values payable to bearer. As an exception, the Bank of Mexico and the banks associated therewith are authorized to import bank notes exclusively for the purpose of exchange.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by the addressees:

Meat or other animal products in cans, except in quantities less than 11 pounds require an inspection certificate from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fomento.

Arms other than those mentioned under "Prohibitions" require special permission from the Secretariat of War and Navy.

See "Observations" concerning import permits required for certain items exceeding 100 pesos in value.

MOROCCO (FRENCH ZONE)

(See "Morocco, Tangier (International Zone)" for service to French Post Office in Tangier)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Paper money and other instruments of payment, letters of credit, securities, or deeds may be imported by mail only if accompanied by a permit issued by the French exchange-control authorities, or if imported by a bank. Manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold, or silver; jewelry, or other precious articles.

Coins may be imported only by the State Bank of Morocco and banking establishments approved by the French Protectorate.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. The instructions set forth in "Observations" under "Parcel Post" of France, in connection with the acceptance of commercial parcels, also apply with respect to commercial parcels for French Morocco.

Prohibitions. For reasons of public safety: Arms, except hunting and de luxe arms unless addressed to sellers of arms or for strictly personal use by private individuals.

Nursing bottles and pacifiers made of substances other than pure rubber.

Arms, etc.. War arms and their parts, except for the Ministry of War.

State monopolies: Leaf tobacco, manufactured tobacco, and kiff, except for the tobacco monopoly. However, tobacco required for reasons of health or habit may, exceptionally, be imported by private individuals for their personal use, subject to previous authorization.

For other reasons: Articles bearing false indications or any indication resembling national Moroccan decorations.

Motion-picture films must be accompanied by a declaration as to the titles and subject matter of the films.

Import restrictions. Addressees are required to obtain import permits in some cases.

MOROCCO (SPANISH ZONE)

(Including the Spanish Post Office in the International Zone of Tangier)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. The words "British Post Office" must be included in the address of articles intended for delivery through the British Post Office at Tetuan.

Articles intended for delivery through the Spanish Post Office in the International Zone of Tangier, while subject to the rates and conditions for Spanish Morocco, must be addressed "Spanish Post Office, Tangier, Morocco."

Prohibitions. Articles bearing religious inscriptions or reproducing the portrait of the Sultan of Morocco or the Khalife of the Spanish Protectorate.

Coins, bank notes, paper money gold and silver bullion, precious stones, jewelry, and other precious articles. Money in cash and values payable to the bearer.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcels intended for delivery through the Spanish Post Office in the International Zone of Tangier, while subject to the rates and conditions for Spanish Morocco, must be addressed "Spanish Post Office, Tangier, Morocco."

The words "British Post Office" must be included in the address of parcels intended for delivery through the British Post Office at Tetuan.

Parcels may be addressed to banks or other organizations for ultimate delivery to second addressees. The latter however may not take delivery without written authority from the first addressee, unless the sender arranges for change of address as provided in the Postal Manual, Part 236.

For information concerning parcel post service to Spanish offices in Northern Africa (Ceuta, Melilla, Alhucemas, Chaferinas, and Penon de Velez de la Gomera), see "Parcel Post" under "Spain."

Prohibitions. War arms and parts of arms, except hunting and de luxe arms.

MOROCCO, TANGIER (INTERNATIONAL ZONE)

(The information hereunder applies only to the British and French Post Offices in Tangier. See the country heading "Morocco (Spanish Zone)" in regard to the Spanish Post Office in Tangier.)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. The words "British Post Office" or "French Post Office" may be included in the addresses of articles if the senders desire to indicate whether delivery is to be made through the British or French Post Office in Tangier.

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. The words "British Post Office" or "French Post Office" may be included in the addresses of parcels if the senders desire to indicate whether delivery is to be made through the British or French Post Office in Tangier.

Insured parcels must be addressed for delivery through the British Post Office in Tangier.

Prohibitions. Tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, and kiff, except by previous authorization of the Tobacco Monopoly.

NAURU ISLAND

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as Australia.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as Australia.

NETHERLANDS

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. See "Import restrictions" under "Parcel Post," concerning

authorization required to be obtained by the addressee for the importation of paper money, gold, other precious metals or diamonds, manufactured or not; art treasures; postage stamps; instruments of payment, valid or not; paper values; and public credit documents and securities.

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Gift parcels may not contain more than 1,000 cigarettes, which amount represents the monthly quota that individuals in the Netherlands are allowed to receive. Larger quantities of cigarettes, or excessive amounts of other tobacco products addressed to any person, are liable to confiscation by the Netherlands customs authorities.

Prohibitions. Arms, etc.. Firearms and their parts unless accompanied by an import permit.

For other reasons: Counterfeit works of art; pirated literary and scientific works.

German or Belgian coins, except up to the amount of 40 marks or 50 francs in silver and 10 marks or 12½ francs in nonprecious metal.

Netherlands coins and banknotes.

Import restrictions. Commercial shipments of merchandise are admitted only if an import permit has been obtained by the addressee from the Netherlands authorities. This permit is not required for gift shipments sent for relief purposes.

Authorization from the "Nederlandsche Bank" is required to be obtained by the addressee for the importation of gold, other precious metals or diamonds, manufactured or not; art treasures; postage stamps; instruments of payment, valid or not including checks) paper values; and public credit documents and securities. It is understood that the term "paper values" includes paper money. Prospective senders should be advised that, unless the addressee possesses the necessary authorization, which should be secured before the articles are mailed, the articles may be confiscated by the Netherlands customs authorities.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Currency in dollars.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Service is restricted to gift parcels.

Import restrictions. Special permission from the Netherlands New Guinea authorities is required for the importation of arms or parts thereof, narcotic medicines, and dry white lead for medical or scientific use.

Motion-picture films must be inspected and approved by an official commission at Hollandia.

NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES

(Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, Saint Eustatius, and The Netherlands Part of Saint Martin)

No. 170—7

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. Arms, except by special permission. Copper, bronze, or nickel coins.

NEW CALEDONIA AND DEPENDENCIES

(Including Isle of Pines, Loyalty Islands, Huan Islands, Futuna and Alofi Islands and the Wallis Islands)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Paper money and other instruments of payment, letters of credit, securities, or deeds may be imported by mail only if accompanied by a permit issued by the French exchange-control authorities, or if imported by a bank.

The only coins admitted are those which are no longer in circulation.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. Saccharine and similar substances. Firearms not intended for Government use. Airguns, other than toys. Tobacco leaves or manufactured tobacco. Weights and measures not of the decimal system.

NEW GUINEA, TERRITORY OF

(Comprises Northeast Portion of New Guinea Island, Bismarck Archipelago [New Britain, New Ireland, New Hanover, Admiralty Islands], and Buka, and Bougainville [Solomon Islands])

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as Australia.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as Australia.

NEW HEBRIDES (INCLUDING THE BANKS AND TORRES ISLANDS)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as France.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as France.

NEW ZEALAND

(Including Cook Islands [Rarotonga, Mangaia, Atiu, Aitutaki, Mitiaro, Mauke (or Parry) and Hervey or Manual] and Danger (Pukapuka), Manahiki, Palmerston (Avarua), Penrhyn (Tongareva), Rakaanga, Savage (Niue) and Suwarrow Islands)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Each commercial shipment must be covered by a commercial invoice showing the current domestic price of the goods (that is, what the price would be if sold in the United States) and the selling price to the purchaser in New Zealand. The invoice must in-

clude a certificate as to the value of the goods, prepared in prescribed form and signed by the shipper. Printed blanks for the invoice and certificate can be purchased from printing firms specializing in such supplies.

The completed invoice must be sent to the addressee by letter mail. It is desirable to send one copy by air mail and another by the ordinary means.

Prohibitions. For reasons of sanitary policy. Used clothing unless accompanied by a certificate that it has been cleaned or disinfected.

Prepared meat products, including preserved or dried meat and meat pastes.

Arms: Firearms unless the addressee is authorized to import them.

Import restrictions. Addressees are required to obtain import licenses for all parcels except bona fide gifts not exceeding £10 (\$28) in value.

NICARAGUA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coins, banknotes, platinum, gold, and silver.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Mailable parcels addressed for delivery in Nicaragua must transmit three copies of the relative commercial invoice prepared in Spanish to the nearest Nicaraguan consul for legalization. After legalization, the original invoice should be included in one of the packages of the shipment, while another copy should be forwarded, under separate cover, to the addressee. The parcel containing the invoice must be indorsed to indicate that fact. The third copy will be retained by the consul.

Legalized invoices are not required for shipments when the value of the contents is less than \$10 but for convenience a commercial invoice, not legalized, should be included in one of the packages.

Nicaraguan consuls are located in the following cities:

Austin, Tex.	New Orleans, La.
Boston, Mass.	New York, N. Y.
Brownsville, Tex.	Pensacola, Fla.
Chicago, Ill.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Sacramento, Calif.
Corpus Christi, Tex.	St. Louis, Mo.
Dallas, Tex.	San Antonio, Tex.
Fort Worth, Tex.	San Francisco, Calif.
Houston, Tex.	San Juan, P. R.
Lansing, Mich.	Seattle, Wash.
Larchmont, N. Y.	South Bend, Ind.
Long Beach, Calif.	Tampa, Fla.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Washington, D. C.
Miami, Fla.	

Parcels may be addressed to banks or other organizations for ultimate delivery to second addressees. The latter however may not take delivery without written authority from the first addressee, unless the sender arranges for change of address as provided in the Postal Manual, Part 236.

Prohibitions. For sanitary reasons: Pharmaceutical specialties not registered in Nicaragua: pharmaceutical preparations or secret remedies of unknown composition whose formulas have not been made public.

Arms, etc.. Bullets of iron or lead.
Firearms except with the permission of the Government.
For other reasons: Lighters.
Telegraph apparatus.
Police whistles.
Distilling apparatus.

NIGER

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as Dahomey.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcels are accepted for all places but they must be claimed at the nearest of the following offices of which the name must appear in the address:

Agadez.	Maradi.
Bilma.	N'Guigmi.
Birni-Konni.	Niamey.
Dogondoutchi.	Say.
Dosso.	Tahoua.
Filingué.	Tanout.
Gaya.	Téra.
Gouré.	Tessaoua.
Madaoua.	Tillabery.
Magaria.	Zinder.
Maine-Soroa.	

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as Dahomey.

NIGERIA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coins; unmanufactured platinum, gold, or silver.

Manufactured gold, platinum, silver, jewelry, and precious stones, if the value is more than £5.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Nigerian regulations forbid the importation of articles to be exchanged for native goods.

Prohibitions. Uniforms, unless addressed to persons authorized to wear them.

Bees and silkworms.

Firearms.

Cottonseed, cocoa beans, maize, and other grains.

Coins.

Import restrictions. Addresses are required to obtain import licenses in some cases.

NORTH BORNEO (STATE OF)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coins; manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold or silver; precious stones, jewelry and other precious articles. Advertisements of fortune tellers, of gambling enterprises, or of remedies for venereal diseases.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. Firearms are admitted only if accompanied by a license issued by the chief police officer of North Borneo.

Carbon papers (same as Great Britain)

NORWAY (INCLUDING SPITZBERGEN)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. For sanitary reasons: Sausages, pastes, and other similar food-stuffs may be imported only in the form of parcels not weighing more than 5 kilograms.

State monopolies, etc.. Mixed stock tonics and mixed artificial fertilizers.

For other reasons: Advertisements of prohibited remedies or merchandise included in the pharmacy monopoly.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

Addressees in Norway must obtain import licenses for gift parcels exceeding 200 kroner (approximately \$28) in value. License-free gift parcels may not contain more than 4 pounds 6 ounces of coffee, or 22 pounds of sugar.

Special permission is required for the importation of arms and parts thereof; almanacs and calendars; hair washes containing alcohol, unless denatured; butter; radio apparatus.

Norwegian currency and Norwegian securities require authorization from the National Bank of Norway

PAKISTAN

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. The territories comprising the Dominion of Pakistan are as follows:

Western Part

1. The entire Province of Sind.
2. The entire Province of Baluchistan.
3. The entire Province called "North West Frontier Province."
4. The Gilgit District of the State of Kashmir.
5. The following districts of the Province of Punjab:

Attock.	Lyallpur.
Bahawalpur State.	Mianwali.
Campbellpur.	Montgomery.
Dera Ghazi Khan.	Multan.
Gujranwala.	Muzaffargarh.
Gujrat.	Rawalpindi.
Jhang.	Shahpur.
Jhelum.	Sheikupura.
Lahore.	Sialkot.

Eastern Part

1. The district of Sylhet in Assam.
2. The following districts of the Province of Bengal:

Bakergunge.	Kuhlna.
Bogra.	Mymensingh.
Chittagong.	Noakhali.
Dacca.	Pabna.
Dinajpur.	Rangpur.
Faridpur.	Rajshahi.
Jessore.	Tipperah.

Whenever practicable, the address of mail matter shall include the name of the province or district in which the post office of destination is located.

Prohibitions. Arms, including toy or imitation pistols, and appliances including pens, pencils, etc., for discharging gas, unless sent for the use of the Pakistan Government.

Paper money unless specially authorized by the State Bank of Pakistan.

Coins of copper or bronze not issued by Pakistan or an acceding State.

Liquids with a flash point below 200°

Piece goods ordinarily sold by the yard or by the piece, manufactured outside of Pakistan.

Skins and feathers of wild birds not native to Pakistan, except the ostrich, unless imported as natural-history specimens.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

Special permission is required for the importation of the following: Unmanufactured silver; wireless telegraph apparatus; yellow-fever virus.

PANAMA (REPUBLIC OF)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Articles intended for delivery in the Republic of Panama must include the name of that Republic and not "Canal Zone" in the address.

PARCEL POST

Observations. For shipments of a commercial nature, the sender must prepare four copies of a commercial invoice and send them to the addressee under separate cover. Each copy must bear the following declaration in Spanish, signed by the sender: "Consta bajo la gravedad del juramento, con la firma puesta al pie de esta declaración, que todos y cada uno de los datos expresados en esta factura son exactos y verdaderos, y que la suma total declarada es la misma en que se han vendido las mercaderías." (It is declared, under oath, by the signature at the end of this declaration, that each and every one of the statements made in this invoice is correct and true, and that the total amount declared therein is that for which the goods were sold.)

Parcels may be addressed to banks or other organizations for ultimate delivery to second addressees. The latter however may not take delivery without written authority from the first addressee, unless the sender arranges for change of address as provided in Postal Manual, Part 236.

Fatty, liquid, or easily liquefiable substances are admitted at the risk of the sender. Owing to climatic conditions in Panama, such substances must be packed with particular care.

PAPUA, TERRITORY OF

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as Australia.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as Australia.

PARAGUAY

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Banknotes, paper money, and values payable to bearer.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcels may be addressed to banks or other organizations for ultimate delivery to second addressees. The latter, however, may not take delivery without written authority from the first addressee, unless the sender arranges for change of address as provided in the Postal Manual, Part 236.

Prohibitions. Used linen unless accompanied by a certificate of disinfection.

Import restrictions. Addressees are required to obtain import licenses for all parcels, regardless of value.

PERSIAN GULF PORTS

(British Postal Agencies at Bahrein, Kuwait, Doha (Qatar) Dubai (including Sharja) and Muscat)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. Arms and parts thereof. Cultivated, imitation, artificial, or bleached pearls.

Coins and gold ingots exceeding \$5 (\$14) in value, except coins declared to be intended as ornaments. Silver ingots or partially worked silver exceeding \$20 (\$56) in value.

Carbon paper, oilskins, and similar goods are subject to the conditions applicable to such articles for Great Britain.

PERU

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Money in cash, bank notes, and values payable to the bearer. Lighters. Samples of cigars, cigarettes, and tobacco.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. A consular invoice must be furnished for parcels valued at \$49 or over mailed in cities where a Peruvian Consul is located. Parcels valued at less than \$49, regardless of whether there is a Peruvian Consul at the place of origin, need not be accompanied by consular invoices. In such cases the consular fees are collected from the addressees at the time of delivery. Parcels not accompanied by consular invoices must be accompanied by commercial invoices. The invoices in question may be enclosed in the parcels to which they relate, or the invoices may be sent under separate cover direct to the addressee, at the option of the sender.

Parcels containing used clothing must be accompanied by a certificate of disinfection issued by a competent authority (for example, local Board of Health) or by a firm with facilities for disinfecting the articles involved. The certificate must be legalized by a Peruvian consulate. Senders shall endorse the

wrappers of parcels containing used clothing to show that the certificate of disinfection is enclosed.

Peruvian consuls are located in the following cities:

Atlanta, Ga.
Boston, Mass.
Chicago, Ill.
Dallas, Tex.
Detroit, Mich.
Honolulu T. H.
Houston, Tex.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Mayaguez, P. R.

Miami, Fla.
New Orleans, La.
New York, N. Y.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Portland, Oreg.
San Francisco, Calif.
Seattle, Wash.
Washington, D. C.

Parcels may be addressed to banks or other organizations for ultimate delivery to second addressees. The latter, however, may not take delivery without written authority from the first addressee, unless the sender arranges for change of address as provided in the Postal Manual, Part 236.

Prohibitions. For sanitary reasons: Glass nursing bottles with rubber or glass tubes.

Certain products, such as flour and milk for children and invalids, unless registered with the Director of Public Health, or specially authorized by him for importation.

Arms, etc.. Firearms and other weapons of war.

State monopolies, etc.. Cooking salt. Playing cards. Tobacco, cigars or cigarettes, except cigarettes for medical use only for which a license has been secured from the Dirección General de Hacienda (Treasury Department of Peru)

For other reasons: Saccharine and similar products, and substances containing them, unless specially authorized for medical use by the Director of Public Health.

Pharmaceutical specialties and cosmetics, such as powders, dentifrices, rouge, hair dyes, depilatories, etc., unless registered with the Director of Public Health or specially authorized by him for importation.

Maps and all geographic material showing the boundaries of Peru incorrectly.

PHILIPPINES (REPUBLIC OF THE)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. See "Observations" under "Parcel Post" concerning certificate of origin and consular invoice required in certain cases for packages containing merchandise.

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. A certificate of origin is required in all cases where the value of the contents of a parcel is over \$10. If the value exceeds \$100, a consular invoice is necessary, in addition to the certificate of origin. If the value is \$10 or less, only the regular postal customs declaration form is required.

One of the following three types of certificate of origin must be stamped, typed, or otherwise permanently attached to the invoice:

Type 1—Certificate for Wholly United States Articles

I hereby declare under oath (acting in the capacity indicated below) that the articles covered by this certificate of United States origin are wholly of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States. No foreign materials other than those of the Philippines were used at any stage in the manufacture or production of such articles.

Manufacturer, seller, or exporter (Capacity of declarant should be stated)

Type 2—Certificate for United States Articles Containing Foreign Materials Valued Not Exceeding 20 Percent of the Value of Such Articles Imported Into the Philippines

I, acting in the capacity indicated below, hereby declare under oath that there were used in the manufacture or production of the articles covered by this certificate

(Number of units in terms of pounds, yards, or other applicable units and description)

of foreign materials other than those of the Philippines which were valued by the United States Customs officers at the time of importation into the United States for the purpose of the United States Customs law at _____ plus, if not included in (State unit value)

such value, _____, the cost per unit of bringing such materials to the United States.

Manufacturer, seller, or exporter (Capacity of declarant should be stated)

Type 3—Certificate of United States Articles Containing Foreign Materials When It Is Impracticable To Ascertain the Exact Number of Units and Value of Foreign Materials

I, the undersigned, do hereby solemnly and truly declare that the above-described articles are the products of the United States. There were used in their production materials imported into the United States from foreign countries (except the Philippines) the aggregate value of which at the time of importation into the United States does not exceed twenty percent (20%) of the value of the articles imported into the Philippines.

Manufacturer, seller, or exporter (Capacity of declarant should be stated)

The certificate of origin must be subscribed and sworn to by the sender or by his duly authorized agent, before a Philippine consular officer or before any person authorized by law to administer oaths. If sworn and subscribed to before a Philippine consular officer, the original and four copies of the invoice and certificate of origin must be presented to the consular officer. The latter retains one of the copies and forwards two other copies to his home government. The original copy of the document is to be forwarded by the sender of the parcel direct to the addressee, or enclosed in the parcel to which it relates.

In cases where the consular invoice is required, five copies of the consular invoice must be presented to the consular officer for certification. The original consular invoice, after certification, is to be forwarded by the sender of the parcel

direct to the addressee, or enclosed in the parcel to which it relates.

When a shipment exceeding \$100 in value consists of more than one parcel, a single consular invoice may cover the entire shipment, provided the number of parcels involved is shown on the invoice. The consular invoice should accompany the first parcel or be sent direct to the addressee, and when the other parcels comprising the shipment are mailed, the sender must mark the wrappers to indicate the number, date, and place of issue of the covering consular invoice.

The forms prescribed by the Philippine Government (FA Form No. 48, certificate of origin, and FA Form No. 49, consular invoice) if not available at Philippine consulates, may be obtained from commercial printers.

Philippine consular officers are located in the following cities:

Agaña, Guam.	New York, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.	San Francisco, Calif.
Honolulu, Hawaii.	Seattle, Wash.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Washington, D. C.
New Orleans, La.	

The Philippine authorities recommend that articles such as watches, rings, and other valuable jewelry be forwarded in registered letter packages.

Prohibitions. Gambling devices.

Firearms of all kinds, unless authorized by the Philippine authorities.

Articles bearing on the wrappers any numbered stamps other than lawful postage stamps.

Import restrictions. Addressees are required to obtain release certificates from the Central Bank of the Philippines for many types of importations. Gifts not exceeding 100 pesos (\$50) in value, trade samples and advertising displays within the same value limit, and articles which are the personal property of the addressee, are exempt from the requirement.

POLAND

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Gift parcels are invariably subject to very high rates of customs duty in Poland, and are not delivered unless this duty is paid by the addressees. In addition, many items require import permits to be obtained by the addressees from the Polish authorities. If mailers are not willing to pay return postage if delivery is not effected in Poland they should be asked to complete Forms 2922 and 2966 to show that their parcels are to be treated as abandoned if undeliverable as addressed.

Information as to the amount of duty chargeable on any particular item may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or any field office of that Department.

Prohibitions. Military arms and war material.

State monopolies, etc.. Unmanufactured gold and unmanufactured platinum; Polish money of legal tender which is not being legally reimported;

postage stamps exceeding 100 grams in weight; and current Polish postage stamps unless import license has been secured in advance by the addressee.

For other reasons: All kinds of labels, caps, corks, empty containers, etc., bearing the firm name of foreign producers, imported without the goods.

Saccharine and similar substances unless addressed to factories or wholesale drug stores under special permits.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

The permission of the Polish Currency Commission is required for the importation of negotiable securities, dividend coupons of such securities, and paper money

See "Observations" for restrictions on gift parcels.

PORTUGAL

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Articles containing serums and vaccines must be conspicuously labeled to show the nature of the contents in order that they may be given preferred treatment.

Senders of parcels value over 550 escudos mailed at those places at which a Portuguese consul is located must furnish a consular invoice signed by the sender and visaed by the Portuguese consul. A consular invoice is also required for a number of parcels mailed the same day at the same office by the same sender to the same addressee, if the total value of the merchandise is more than 550 escudos.

The invoices may be sent enclosed in the parcels to which they relate or they may be sent direct to the addressees in sealed envelopes, preferably registered. When sent direct to the addressees, an explanatory note must be placed on the wrappers of the parcels indicating that the invoice has been sent under separate cover.

Portuguese consuls are located in the following cities:

Baltimore, Md.	New Bedford, Mass.
Boston, Mass.	New Orleans, La.
Fall River, Mass.	New York, N. Y.
Honolulu, Hawaii.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Houston, Tex.	Providence, R. I.
Los Angeles, Calif.	San Francisco, Calif.

Consular invoices are not required for shipments mailed at localities where no Portuguese consular representative is located.

Parcels containing crude celluloid, motion picture films, or other articles of celluloid must be designated, both on the customs declaration and on the parcel itself, by a label bearing the word "Celluloid" in conspicuous black letters.

Prohibitions. For sanitary reasons: Serums, vaccines, and other similar products unless addressed to authorized firms and laboratories; the wrappers and labels should in all cases bear clear, complete information, in the Portuguese

language, concerning the name and composition of the medicine.

Saccharine and similar substances or foodstuffs containing them.

For the protection of animals or plants Traps and decoys of all kinds for hunting.

For other reasons: Tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured.

Import restrictions. Addressees are required to obtain import permits for parcels regarded by the Portuguese authorities as commercial shipments.

Medicaments and foodstuffs injurious to the public health, and medicaments whose composition is not known or has not been duly registered, or those whose labels do not show the names of the active ingredients, require the authorization of the Director General of Health.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Import restrictions. Articles restricted as parcel post are restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcels are delivered from the following offices only; addressees of parcels for other places must claim them at one of these places:

Antonio.	Macequenco.
Beira.	Marromou.
Bella Vista (Maputo).	Mossuril.
Catembe.	Mozambique.
Chai-Chai.	Mutarara.
Chibuto.	Porto Amella.
Chinde.	Quellmano.
Ennes (Angoché).	Sona.
Ibo.	Teto.
Inhambane.	Villa Luiza (Marra-cuene).
Lourenço Marques.	

Consular invoices are required under the same conditions as for Portugal.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

Addressees are required to obtain import licenses for parcels regarded by the customs authorities as commercial shipments.

Arms, munitions, and war material require the authorization of the military authorities.

Pharmaceutical specialties require the approval of the health delegates of the districts, acting on the advice of the inspectors of the pharmaceutical monopoly.

PORTUGUESE INDIA

(Goa, Damão, and Diu)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Import restrictions. Articles restricted as parcel post are restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Consular invoices are required under the same conditions as for Portugal.

Air parcels are conveyed by air to Bombay and by surface means from Bombay to Nova Goa.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees.

Addressees are required to obtain import permits for parcels regarded by the customs authorities as commercial shipments.

Arms, munitions, and war material require the authorization of the military authorities.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Import restrictions. Articles restricted as parcel post are restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcels are delivered only from the offices listed below. Parcels for other places are sent to Dilly and the name of that office must be added to the addresses of such parcels.

Alleu.	Lautem.
Balibo.	Liquica.
Baucau.	Manatuto.
Bobanaro.	Okussi.
Dilly.	Same.
Foho-Rém.	Suro.
Hato-Lia.	Viqueque.

Consular invoices are required under the same conditions as for Portugal.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

Addressees are required to obtain import permits for parcels regarded by the customs authorities as commercial shipments.

Arms, munitions, and war material require the authorization of the military authorities.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

(Angola, Guinea, St. Thomas Island, and Prince Island)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Import restrictions. Articles restricted as parcel post are restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Consular invoices are required under the same conditions as for Portugal.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

Addressees are required to obtain import permits for parcels regarded by the customs authorities as commercial shipments.

Arms, munitions, and war material require the authorization of the military authorities.

Special authorization from the health authorities of Angola is required for the importation of pharmaceutical specialties to that territory.

REUNION (BOURBON) ISLAND

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as France.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as France.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND (FEDERATION OF)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. Nyasaland: Coins, banknotes unless addressed to a bank.

Northern Rhodesia: Skimmed or separated milk, condensed, dried or preserved.

Advertisements concerning the treatment of venereal disease unless addressed to physicians or druggists for professional use.

Vaccines, serums and similar substances unless labeled with the name and address of the manufacturer and the date of manufacture or the date after which the preparation is not to be used.

Powdered tobacco, fragments of tobacco stems, and tobacco in any form made from such fragments.

Southern Rhodesia: The importation for commercial purposes of many types of merchandise, including books, magazines and other printed matter, is either prohibited or admitted only if a permit has been granted to the prospective addressee by the Rhodesian Division of Trade and Industrial Development. Only the following classes of shipments may be imported without permits:

(a) Bona fide gifts not exceeding £5.5s (\$14.70) in value.

(b) Gift or commercial shipments of educational, scientific and religious publications up to a total value of £10 (\$28) per person per year.

(c) Used personal effects of persons who have settled in Southern Rhodesia.

(d) Samples and advertising matter up to £5.5s (\$14.70) of declared value.

Every shipment coming within one of the above categories must be plainly marked on the wrapper and on the customs declaration to indicate its character. Other shipments are not to be accepted unless the sender is assured that the addressee possesses the necessary authority for importation, and the sender shall then mark the wrapper "Importation into Southern Rhodesia authorized." Goods which are not in the exempted categories and whose importation has not been authorized are liable to confiscation.

RUMANIA

PARCEL POST

Observations. Gift parcels are subject to the following restrictions:

No gift parcel may exceed 4 pounds 6 ounces in gross weight, and only one such parcel may be received by one addressee per month.

Each parcel must be mailed by an individual, as the Rumanian authorities will not admit parcels mailed by or on behalf of commercial firms or organizations of any kind.

The sender must prepare a detailed list of the contents in duplicate for each parcel, separate from the customs declaration. One copy must be pasted to the wrapper of the parcel, and the other, folded if necessary, attached by a paper clip or staple to the customs declaration and dispatch note.

Parcels containing used clothing must be accompanied by a certificate of disinfection.

The contents of gift parcels, which must be for the addressee's personal use, are limited to the items and quantities of each shown in the following lists:

I. Clothing, etc.

Scarfs, towels, neckties, waterproof garments, blouses, dresses, suits, overcoats, hats, sweaters.	1 of each.
Undergarments, handkerchiefs.	2 of each.
Gloves, stockings, footwear.	1 pair of each.
Sewing thread.	100 grams (3½ ounces).
Woolen yarn.	450 grams (15¾ ounces).
Cotton, linen or hempen cloth.	3 meters (9 feet 9 inches).
Woolen cloth.	3 meters (9 feet 9 inches).
Cloth of natural or artificial silk, nylon, etc.	3 meters (9 feet 9 inches).

II. Miscellaneous

Toilet water.	250 grams (8¾ ounces).
Perfumes.	50 grams (1¾ ounces).
Toilet articles, brushes, combs, cosmetics, etc.	100 grams (3½ ounces).
Razors, scissors, hairclippers.	1 article.
Watches, eyeglasses, eyeglass lenses, leather articles, musical instruments.	1 of each.
Fountain pens and mechanical pencils.	1 article.
Medical and optical instruments, household appliances.	2 articles.
Razor blades.	10 blades.

A gift parcel may be returned to origin if the addressee fails to pay customs duty, or if the parcel does not comply with any of the above requirements.

Commercial parcels are not subject to the above limitations, but are severely restricted under Rumanian trade regulations. Before mailing any parcel not sent as a gift, the sender should assure himself that the addressee will be permitted to receive it.

RYUKYU ISLANDS

(Including Okinawa and the Other Islands of the Ryukyu Group South of 30° North Latitude, Including Kuchinoshima)

[Ryukyu (Nansei) Islands north of 30° north latitude (excluding Kuchinoshima) are subject to postage rates and conditions applicable to Japan]

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Articles should be addressed in English, or bear an interlined translation in English of the name of the post office, island where located, and the words "Ryukyu Islands."

PARCEL POST

Observations. When the contents of parcels consist of precious metals, articles of metal, or heavy goods, they must be packed in stout metal boxes or in wooden cases constructed of lumber at least a half inch thick or plywood of at least three plies.

Gift parcels: See caption "U. S. A. Gift Parcels"

Prohibitions. Any matter advocating or urging treason or insurrection.

U. S. A. GIFT PARCELS

Observations. In addition to the conditions applicable to parcels generally as set forth under the caption "Parcel Post" the following special requirements imposed by the Department of the Army must be met in order for parcels to be accepted at the reduced postage rate as "U. S. A. Gift Parcels".

Each parcel must be mailed as a gift by an individual sender to an individual addressee for the personal use of himself or his immediate family. The items which may be included in "U. S. A. Gift Parcels" are limited to nonperishable food, clothing and clothes-making materials, shoes, and shoe-making materials, mailable medical and health supplies, and household supplies and utensils, if permitted under existing postal regulations.

Vegetable seeds may be included provided the total domestic retail value of such vegetable seeds does not exceed \$5.

The mailer is required to endorse on the wrapper of the parcel and on the customs declaration the words U. S. A. Gift Parcel.

SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Paper money and other instruments of payment, letters of credit, securities, or deeds may be imported by mail only if accompanied by a permit issued by the French exchange-control authorities, or if imported by a bank.

SALVADOR (EL)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. See "Observations" under "Parcel Post" as to requirements for certificate of origin.

Prohibitions. Coins, banknotes, and values payable to the bearer.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcels exceeding \$50 in value require commercial invoices, visaed by a Salvadoran consular officer. These invoices are not to be enclosed in the parcel, but must be sent to the addressee by letter.

Certificates of origin are required only if exemption from or modification of cus-

toms duty is claimed under a trade agreement.

Salvadoran consuls are located in the following cities:

Baltimore, Md.	New York, N. Y.
Berkeley, Calif.	Oakland, Calif.
Charlotte Amalie, V. I.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Chicago, Ill.	Portland, Oreg.
Dallas, Tex.	Reno, Nev.
Hollywood, Calif.	Rochester, N. Y.
Houston, Tex.	Saint Louis, Mo.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Saint Petersburg, Fla.
Madison, Wis.	San Antonio, Tex.
Miami, Fla.	San Francisco, Calif.
Minneapolis, Minn.	San Mateo, Calif.
Mobile, Ala.	San Juan, P. R.
New Orleans, La.	Tampa, Fla.

Parcels may be addressed to banks or other organizations for ultimate delivery to second addressees. The latter, however, may not take delivery without written authority from the first addressee, unless the sender arranges for change of address as provided in the Postal Manual, Part 236.

Prohibitions. Flour in used sacks; coffee seeds and plants; cigarette paper containers for foreign pharmaceutical products; labels for Salvadoran wines; imitation money; sugar-making equipment; silver coins less than 0.900 fine, except collectors' coins and coins of El Salvador or the United States; nickel coins.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees.

The permission of the Salvadoran Government is required for firearms and war material; saltpeter; sugar; molasses and distilling apparatus.

SANTA CRUZ ISLANDS

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as Australia.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as Australia.

SARAWAK

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coins, manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold or silver, precious stones, jewelry, and other precious articles. (However, banknotes, paper money, and values payable to the bearer are admitted, if registered.)

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. Firearms, except by permit.

SAUDI ARABIA (KINGDOM OF)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coins, manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold or silver, precious stones, jewelry, and other precious articles.

Registered articles whose value exceeds 25 gold francs (equivalent to \$8.17, the maximum indemnity payable for the loss of Postal Union registered mail) Bank notes and paper money up to 25 gold francs (\$8.17) in value are admitted only at the risk of the sender, and must be registered.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcel post service extends to the following places only:

Al Gaba.	Jiddah.	Qunddha.
Al Lith.	Jizam.	Rabigh.
Al Wejh.	Katif.	Rastanurra.
Daha.	Khobar.	Rivadh.
Dammam.	Mecca.	Umm Laj.
Dahran.	Medina.	Yenbo.
Hassa.		

Prohibitions. Arms, munitions, and war material.

Books and prints contrary to the Islamic faith.

SENEGAL

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as Dahomey.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcel post service extends to the following offices only:

Bakel.	Koungheul.
Bambay.	Linguero.
Bignona.	Louga.
Birkelane.	Marsassoum.
Cascas.	Matam.
Cokl.	M'Baké.
Dagana.	M'Bour.
Dahra.	N'Dando.
Dakar.	N'Doulo.
Diouloulou.	Pre.
Diourbel.	Podor.
Fatick.	Richard-Toll.
Foundiougne.	Rufisque.
Gorée.	Saint-Louis.
Gossas.	Sakal.
Guéoul.	Saldé.
Guinguiné.	Sébkotane.
Joal.	Sédhiou.
Kafrine.	Sokono.
Kanel.	Tambacounda.
Kaolack.	Thiès.
Kébémér.	Thilogno.
Kédougou.	Tiaroye.
Kelle.	Tivaouane.
Khombole.	Vélingara.
Kidira.	Ziguinchor.
Kolda.	

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as Dahomey.

SIERRA LEONE

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coins or precious metal exceeding £5 in value.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. Distilling apparatus; arms and munitions except under license from the Governor; uniforms except for official use.

SOMALIA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coins, banknotes, paper money, and values payable to bearer; gold, platinum and silver, manufactured or unmanufactured; precious stones, jewelry and other precious articles.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. For reasons of public safety: Printed matter, designs and emblems contrary to public order.

For sanitary reasons: Foreign medical specialties, serums, vaccines, etc., unless

addressed to recognized medical institutions or registered pharmacies.

Empty containers and labels with markings relating to medicines.

Arms, etc.. Arms and parts thereof are not admitted until the addressee obtains a permit from the authorities in his locality.

State monopolies, etc.. Saccharine and its products, unless addressed to authorized pharmacies.

Sea salt and rock salt, and unmanufactured tobacco (leaves and stems) unless addressed to the Minister of Finances. Manufactured tobacco addressed to individuals for personal use is admitted with permission of the customs authorities.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold or silver, precious stones, jewelry, and other precious articles.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcels are accepted for any place, but delivery is confined to Berbera, Borama, Burao, Erigavo, Hargeisa, Sheikh, and Zella.

Prohibitions. Arms of all kinds, parts of arms, military stores, except for Government service or under Government license.

Cigarettes, except in boxes bearing a Somaliland Government stamp.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

(Including Walvis Bay)

POSTAL UNION MAIL

Prohibitions. Same as Union of South Africa.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as Union of South Africa.

SPAIN

(Including Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, and the Spanish Offices in Northern Africa: Ceuta, Melilla, Alhucemas, Chaferinas or Zafarani Islands, and Penon de Velez de la Gomera)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Periodicals, newspapers and books generally require an import permit to be secured by the addressees in Spain. However, this requirement is waived in the case of single shipments addressed to individuals.

The customs handling of printed matter in Spain will be facilitated if a green customs label (Form 2976) is affixed to each package.

It is understood that periodicals in the Spanish language are often subjected to high duties and extensive examination by the Spanish authorities.

Prohibitions. Tobacco in quantities exceeding 7 ounces in any one article.

Cottonseed unless addressed to the Spanish Institute for Textile Fiber Production.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcels may be addressed to banks or other organizations for ultimate delivery to second addressees. The latter however may not take delivery without written authority from the first addressee, unless the sender arranges for change of address as provided in Postal Manual, Part 236.

In connection with packages to be sent by air parcel post, the attention of senders should be called to the following conditions:

1. The addressees must provide themselves in advance with the corresponding import permit issued by the Ministry of Commerce of Spain.

2. Addressees must provide themselves in advance with the required health permit or other corresponding permit issued by the Director General of Health, or other authority concerned, when the parcels contain medicines or other similar products.

3. In the case of merchandise to be paid for by the addressee, the latter must be in possession of the equivalent in currency of the country of origin of the merchandise, allotted by the Spanish Institute for Foreign Exchange.

4. If addressees fail to present the import permit, health permit, or other permits as may be required according to the nature of the contents, the parcels will be treated as undeliverable 15 days after their arrival in Spain.

5. The United States Post Office Department assumes no responsibility on account of failure or inability of the addressees to take delivery of the parcels.

Prohibitions. Tobacco (admitted only to the Canary Islands) Flints for lighters. Arms including airguns. Playing cards.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees.

Special regulations must be complied with in the importation of the articles named below:

Books, periodicals and magazines as set forth in "Observations" under "Postal Union Mails" except that Form 2976 is not to be affixed to parcel-post packages.

Medicines, including serums and vaccines.

Jewelry and precious stones.

SPANISH GUINEA

(Rio Muni and the Islands of Fernando Po, Annobon, Elobey, and Corisco)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as Spain.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcels may be addressed to banks or other organizations for ultimate delivery to second addressees. The latter however may not take delivery without written authority from the first addressee, unless the sender arranges for change of address as provided in Postal Manual, Part 236.

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as Spain.

SPANISH WEST AFRICA

Spanish Sahara (Rio de Oro, Sekra el Hamra and the Southern Protectorate of Morocco) and the Territory of Ifni

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coins, banknotes, paper money, values payable to the bearer; manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold, or silver, precious stones, jewelry, and other precious articles.

Articles prohibited as parcel post to Spain are prohibited in the Postal Union mails to Spanish West Africa.

SWEDEN

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Banknotes and coins, except by authorization of the National Bank of Sweden.

Securities, except through the intermediary of the National Bank of Sweden or certain specially authorized commercial banks.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. The following articles unless addressed to importers authorized by the Swedish authorities:

Firearms and parts thereof; pharmaceutical drugs including bacteriological preparations; saccharine and similar substances; perfumes and other preparations containing alcohol; tobacco in any form and machines, tools and paper for tobacco manufacture. As an exception, tobacco manufactures not exceeding 35 ounces in any one parcel may be sent as a gift to an individual for personal use.

Articles of gold or silver must comply with Swedish regulations as to fineness.

Banknotes, coins and securities are prohibited as indicated under "Postal Union Mails."

Import restrictions. Merchandise may be imported only under license issued by the Swedish authorities. Exemption is granted for gift parcels containing food and clothing not exceeding 100 crowns in value for each commodity. Coffee is limited to 6 pounds 9 ounces per parcel.

SWITZERLAND (INCLUDING LIECHTENSTEIN)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. A letter or card fully prepaid and bearing the same address as that of the parcel may be tied to or otherwise securely attached to the outside of the parcel in such manner as to prevent its separation therefrom and not to interfere with the address of the parcel. Stamps to cover postage on the parcel must be affixed to the wrapper of the parcel. Stamps to pay postage on the letter must be affixed to the envelope

thereof; or, in case of a post card, to the address side of the card, preferably the upper right-hand portion. Parcels to which such letters or cards are attached are treated as parcel post.

Prohibitions. For sanitary reasons: All shipments, regardless of weight, containing meat, or meat preparations, must be accompanied by a "certificate of origin and inspection of meats" and comply with other requirements of the Swiss regulations governing the importation of such products.

For other reasons: Horoscopes sent by persons or firms engaged in that kind of business.

Articles of precious metal and alloys of such metals must conform to the regulations of the Swiss Government with respect to indications of fineness.

SYRIA (REPUBLIC OF)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Articles must be carefully addressed to show the exact place of destination but not the names of other places nearby. The office of destination should be written legibly in Arabic characters, as far as possible, as well as in English or French.

The territory of Latakia is included in Syria.

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Commercial shipments require certificate of origin and commercial invoice, which must be sent under separate cover to the addressee. If the value of the shipment is \$20 or more, the documents must be visaed by a Syrian consular officer or certified by a Chamber of Commerce or similar organization. Neither of these documents is required for gift shipments.

Parcels must be carefully addressed to show the exact place of destination but not the names of other places nearby. The office of destination should be written legibly in Arabic characters, as far as possible, as well as in English or French.

Prohibitions. Arms, etc.. Arms, except sporting guns. See "Import restrictions."

State monopolies, etc.: Cigarette paper and machines for manufacturing tobacco or cigarettes (knives, choppers, etc.)

Salt.

For other reasons: Radio-sending equipment.

Phonograph records of a religious character.

Essences, essential oils, and all chemical products derived therefrom intended or suitable for use in the manufacture of false or imitated alcoholic beverages; essences and aromas for the manufacture of mineral waters, ices, and pastries.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

The importation of merchandise is subject to the obtaining by the addressee of an import permit. Such previous au-

thorization is not required for (1) mail articles of slight importance (whose value does not exceed \$2.50) or those having no salable value, and (2) parcel-post packages mailed by private individuals and having no commercial character, except in the case of a number of parcels mailed by the same sender to the same addressee.

Special permission is required for the importation of the following:

Certain vegetable and fish oils, unless denatured for soap making.

Sporting guns.

Cigarettes, cigars, leaf tobacco and tumbeki.

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as Kenya and Uganda.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcels must be strongly packed.

Merchandise for resale must be accompanied by a commercial invoice on the approved East African invoice form. Commercial mailers can obtain information from their correspondents in East Africa.

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as Kenya and Uganda.

THAILAND

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. Firearms, air guns, and their accessories, except by special authorization from the Government; however, toy air guns for children, as well as firearms and air guns kept exclusively as curios, may be imported without formalities.

TRIESTE

I. Northern area under Italian civil administration

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Same as Italy.

Prohibitions. Same as Italy.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Same as Italy.

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as Italy.

II. Southern area under Yugoslav civil administration

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Same as Yugoslavia.

Prohibitions. Same as Yugoslavia.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Same as Yugoslavia.

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as Yugoslavia.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. Disguised firearms. Other arms require the permission of the Trinidad police authorities.

Saccharine, except with the permission of the Trinidad health authorities.

Uncooked pork including ham and bacon, and all uncooked pork products.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

PARCEL POST

Observations. The parcels are forwarded to the Union of South Africa and thence to Tristan da Cunha as opportunity offers.

TUNISIA (TUNIS)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Paper money and other instruments of payment, letters of credit, securities, or deeds may be imported by mail only if accompanied by a permit issued by the French exchange-control authorities, or if imported by a bank.

Coins, manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold, or silver; precious stones, jewelry, and other precious articles.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. For reasons of public safety: Saccharine and similar products, except in very small amounts imported as remedies by pharmacists or physicians.

For sanitary reasons: Nursing bottles, nipples, and pacifiers which are not made of pure rubber and marked accordingly, and vulcanized by heat.

Arms, etc.. Arms of all kinds, except that hunting and commercial arms may be imported with authorization of the Director of Public Safety.

State monopolies, etc.. Playing cards. Tobacco. Manufactured tobaccos, cigars and cigarettes for the personal use of importers are admitted up to 10 kilograms per year per addressee.

For other reasons: Salt for private use.

Copper coins and obsolete silver coins. **Import restrictions.** Annual quotas are fixed by decree covering the importation of pure or mixed cotton fabrics, plain or twilled, and ticking, damasks and figured fabrics, clothing, lingerie and clothing accessories, with or without handwork.

TURKEY

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coins; manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold, or silver; precious stones, jewelry, and other precious articles. (However, registered letters may contain paper money.)

Stocks, bonds, and coupons, unless addressed to the Central Bank of the Turkish Republic, require the authorization from the Turkish exchange control authorities.

Turkish money, as well as checks and drafts expressed in Turkish money, require authorization from the Ministry of Finance.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcel post service extends to the following offices only:

Adana.	Istanbul.
Adapazarı.	Izmir (Smyrna).
Adıyaman.	Izmit.
Afyon Karahisar.	Kadıköy.
Agri.	Kanya.
Akhisar.	Karabuk.
Alpullu.	Kars.
Amasya.	Kastamonu.
Ankara (Angora).	Kilis.
Antakya (Antioch).	Kirklareli.
Antalya (Adalia).	Kuşadası.
Artvin.	Kütahya.
Aydın.	Malatya.
Ayvalık.	Manisa.
Balıkesir (Carassi).	Maraş.
Bandırma (Panderma).	Mardin.
Bergama.	Mersin.
Beyoğlu.	Merzifon.
Biga.	Milas.
Bilecik (Bilejik).	Mudanya.
Bingöl.	Muşla.
Bitlis.	Mus.
Bodrum.	Mustafakemalpaşa.
Bolu.	Nevşehir.
Burdur.	Niğde.
Bursa (Broussa).	Niksar.
Çankırı.	Odemiş.
Ceyhan.	Ordu.
Cizre.	Osmaniye.
Çorum.	Salihli.
Denizli.	Samsun.
Derince (Kocaeli).	Sebin Karahisar.
Diyarbakır.	Siirt.
Dörtöl.	Silifke.
Edirne.	Silifke (İçel).
Elâziz.	Sinop.
Erbaa.	Sivas.
Ereğli.	Siverek.
Erzincan.	Tarsus.
Eskişehir.	Tekirdağ.
Galata.	Tokat.
Gazî Antep.	Trabzon (Trebzon).
Gelibolu.	Tunceli.
Gemlik.	Urfâ.
Giresun (Kerasond).	Uşak.
Gümüşane.	Üsküdar.
Hakkari.	Uzunköprü.
İnebolu.	Van.
İskenderon (Alexandrette).	Yozgat.
İslahiye.	Zile.
İsparta.	Zonguldak.

The value and net weight of each kind of article or goods must be shown on the customs declarations, also the country of origin of the merchandise.

Each parcel for Turkey must have enclosed a combined certificate of origin and consular invoice, which must be certified by a chamber of commerce or other trade organization or by a notary public, and be legalized by a Turkish consul.

Prohibitions. For sanitary reasons: Used bedding, linens, clothing, carpets, empty sacks, etc., not accompanied by a certificate of origin attesting their disinfection, rags and waste.

Saccharine and similar substances, except in small quantities for scientific and medical use.

Quinine, its derivatives and salts, as well as other medicaments for fever, neosalvarsan and similar compounds unless addressed to the Red Crescent Association.

Clinical thermometers must be accompanied by an official certificate of inspection.

Arms, munitions, etc.. Saltpeter, empty cartridges.

Arms and munitions of war and their accessories.

Secret and prohibited arms (poniards, bayonets, sword canes, air guns, etc.)

Gas masks and all other material for protection against gas, unless addressed to the Red Crescent Association.

State monopolies, etc.. Salt.

The following may be imported only by the Monopoly Administration: Tobacco and its products; cigarette paper and apparatus for making cigarettes; tobacco seed; tea; playing cards other than children's games.

For other reasons: Military goods (other than those imported by the Government)

Containers bearing names or trademarks of foreign firms.

Tablets of acetylsalicylic acid (American brands)

Silver coins and all foreign specie coins (except gold coins and ancient coins for collections)

Calculating machines, unless imported by the Government.

Glasses magnifying more than eight times, unless ordered by the Government.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by addressees:

Import licenses must be obtained for many types of merchandise, and others are subject to import quotas.

The permission of the competent Turkish authorities is required for the importation of pharmaceutical specialties, except small quantities for medical or veterinary use or samples for physicians.

TURKS ISLAND (INCLUDING CAICOS ISLANDS)

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions. Firearms, except under permit. Bees, leeches, and silkworms.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

(Provinces of Cape of Good Hope, Natal (Including Zululand and Amatongaland), Orange Free State and Transvaal; Also British Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. See "Observations" under "Parcel Post" for information as to the South African import-license requirements and the markings required for various types of shipments.

Prohibitions. The articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails, except that diamonds and other precious stones and coins are admitted in registered letter packages.

PARCEL POST

Observations. The South African Government requires that import permits be obtained by the addressees to take delivery of all shipments except those in the following categories which are exempt from import control:

(a) Bona fide gifts not exceeding £5 (about \$14) in value.

(b) Medicines and therapeutic devices for the addressee's personal use, not exceeding £5 in value.

(c) Books, newspapers, catalogues, printed music and periodicals (other than those of the sensational or "comic" variety which are prohibited) sent to firms or private individuals for their own use.

(d) Samples having no commercial value.

(e) Articles being returned to South Africa after repairs costing £5 or less.

(f) Articles originating in South Africa being returned for repair or for replacement due to defect.

(g) Articles authorized under South African quota regulations.

(h) Used household or personal effects of persons who have arrived in South Africa.

Before mailing any parcel or Postal Union article whose contents do not conform to one of the above categories, the sender should ascertain whether the addressee will be permitted to receive it. The sender must mark the wrapper of each parcel or article "Addressee has import permit," or, if the contents are in one of the exempted categories, "Exempt from import control."

Commercial shipments of printed matter require separate import permits to be obtained by the addressees for the portions classified as (a) scientific, educational and technical, (b) nonfiction, and (c) fiction. It is desirable that mailers of such shipments prepare separate invoices in respect of each classification, each invoice to show the total number of parcels in the shipment, and the invoice number to be marked on each package.

Prohibitions. For sanitary reasons: Serums, vaccines, and cultures of pathogenic microorganisms may be imported only under permit from the South African Ministry of Public Health.

Veterinary vaccine, serum, virus or any substance capable of transmitting a disease of cattle, may be imported only under permit from the South African Ministry of Agriculture.

For other reasons: Diamonds and precious stones; coins; gold dust or nuggets. Cheddar, Gouda, Edam, and similar cheeses, except by previous permission from the Minister of Agriculture.

Flour; rice.

Magazines and periodical publications of the sensational variety, such as "western," "detective," "romance," "confession," or "comics."

Back numbers of all magazines or periodicals mailed more than two months from date of issue.

Import restrictions. The attention of senders should be called to the following requirements, which are to be met by the addressees:

Addressees are required to obtain import licenses for many types of merchandise. See "Observations"

Permits issued by the Commissioner of Police at Pretoria are required for the delivery of knives having cutting edges 4 inches or more in length; pocket knives whose blades can be fixed when opened; imitation firearms; devices for discharging gas or liquid; rubber batons.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Articles at the printed matter rate addressed to individuals require an import license in some cases. It is forbidden to add marks to printed matter for correction of errors in printing or to emphasize certain passages. Not more than two copies of any book or issue of a periodical may be sent in a package.

Duty-prepaid packages not exceeding 18 ounces in weight containing medicines may be imported in letter packages (surface or air) and will be delivered on condition that the prescription of the treating physician in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is presented by the addressee at time of delivery. Only the quantities of medicines mentioned in the prescription will be delivered.

The import duties must be prepaid by the senders through the facilities of one of the several firms in the United States authorized by the appropriate Soviet agency to accept prepayment of Soviet customs duties. Information can be obtained from the European Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or from any field office of that Department.

When the duties have been paid to one of the authorized firms, the mailer of the package must place the following endorsement on the wrapper: "Soviet Import Duties Paid. License No. ____" Such packages must bear the green customs label.

Prohibitions. Dutiable articles (merchandise) in letters and packages prepaid at letter rate, except for duty-prepaid packages of medicine mailed as prescribed under "Observations"

Values payable to bearer, coins, manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold or silver, precious stones, jewelry, and other precious articles.

Paper money of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Checks, drafts, foreign obligations, stocks, and coupons, except in accordance with the regulations of the State Bank of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Postage stamps, canceled or not; philatelic collections; obsolete bonds or bills of exchange addressed to private individuals. Match-box labels for collectors, if more than one of a kind is sent, without a permit from the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Playing cards.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcels containing used clothing and used shoes are admitted only on the condition that the articles are fit for use and are accompanied by certificates from a commercial firm attesting that the said articles have been subjected to disinfection. The certificates must be dated and the relative articles should be mailed as soon after such date as possible. The wrapper of each such parcel must be endorsed to indicate that the certificate of disinfection is enclosed. Parcels not accom-

panied with disinfection certificates will be returned to origin.

Parcels must not be closed by means of metal bands or metal straps.

Prohibitions and import restrictions. All parcels, regardless of weight, if they contain articles with a mercantile value, are delivered to the addressees only upon the presentation of permits issued by the

Ministry of Foreign Trade or its branches.

Parcels not forwarded for commercial purposes, and containing only such articles as shown in the following list in quantities not exceeding those indicated therein, are admitted importation without production of a permit from the Ministry of Foreign Trade:

List of Articles Allowed To Enter Without a Permit When Intended for Personal Use

<i>List of articles</i>	<i>Gross weight limit or total number of articles per year</i>
Absorbent and antiseptic cotton	2 pounds.
Articles of gold, silver, and platinum	22 pounds.
Bags, purses, and brief cases	1 of each.
Beans and peas	11 pounds.
Books, pictures, maps, and other prints	2 copies of each title.
Butter and lard	11 pounds.
Capers	2 pounds.
Cheese and margarine	11 pounds.
Chocolate and candy	4 pounds.
Clothing, completed; underwear, knitted or of cloth; bed and table linen.	2 suits; 2 overcoats; 2 dresses; 2 skirts; 2 blouses; 2 jumpers; 2 sweaters; 2 nightgowns; 2 sport suits; bed linen, 2 pieces of each kind; 1 bedspread; body linen, 6 suits, 3 shirts, 4 pairs socks, 2 pajamas; 2 bathing suits; table linen, 1 tablecloth, 6 napkins; 3 hand towels; 3 neckties; 1 pair of suspenders.
Cod-liver oil, transparent (medicinal)	4 pounds.
Coffee, roasted and ground	Do.
Colors in tablets or powder, in boxes, cups, tubes, or capsules; mixed India ink.	7 ounces of each color.
Compound pharmaceutical products and medicines, in doses or prescribed quantities.	2 pounds gross.
Confectionery, pastries, biscuits, condensed and preserved milk and cream, jelly and marmalade.	11 pounds.
Cosmetics and perfumes	1 of each article, 1 pound in all.
Dextrine and starch	11 pounds.
Dried vegetables	Do.
Eyeglasses	1 pair.
Fish and caviar	11 pounds.
Flints for lighters	1 ounce.
Flour	11 pounds.
Food prepared for infants (Nestle's and similar types)	Do.
Foodstuffs prepared and hermetically sealed, prepared mustard, soya and other condiments.	Do.
Footwear	2 pairs.
Fruits and berries, dried	11 pounds.
Fruits and berries in oil or vinegar	Do.
Gloves	3 pairs.
Ground chicory	6½ pounds.
Ground cocoa	4 pounds.
Gruel (oatmeal and other cereals to be cooked)	11 pounds.
Haberdashery and toilet articles (cigarette holders, pipes, ashtrays, lighters, boxes, jewelry, brushes and combs).	1 of each article.
Hats, bonnets and caps, complete	2 articles.
Honey, maltose, molasses, grape sugar, starch sugar, syrups.	11 pounds.
Lard and butter	Do.
Macaroni and vermicelli	Do.
Malt	Do.
Margarine and cheese	Do.
Meat extracts (condensed bouillon)	Do.
Mineral waters, natural and artificial	Do.
Mushrooms	Do.
Mustard, dried or ground	4 pounds.
Needles of all kinds	1½ ounces.
Office and art supplies	1 dozen pencils, 6 small brushes, 1 pound stationery.
Oil	6½ pounds.
Optical, physical and medical supplies (prostheses, artificial eyes, surgical corsets, hearing aids, etc.), when prescribed.	1 article or set.
Peas and beans	11 pounds.
Purses, bags and brief cases	1 of each.
Razor blades	2 dozen.
Razors and hair clippers	1 of each.
Rice	11 pounds.
Rubbers, felt boots and snow boots	1 pair of each.
Salt (table and cooking)	11 pounds.

List of Articles Allowed To Enter Without a Permit When Intended for Personal Use—Con.

List of articles	Gross weight limit or total number of articles per year
Samples of products and materials without salable value, addressed to State and cooperative institutions.	22 pounds.
Seeds, except cotton, mallow, hemp and weed seeds.	1 pound.
Smoked food products.	11 pounds.
Soap, including toilet soaps.	Do.
Spectacles and nose glasses.	1 pair of either.
Spices; vanilla, pepper, cinnamon, cloves, saffron, etc.	3½ ounces.
Starch and dextrine.	11 pounds.
Sugar.	Do.
Tableware; china, porcelain and glass.	Do.
Tea.	3½ ounces.
Thermos bottle.	One.
Thread.	7 ounces.
Tobacco (cut) and its products.	2 pounds.
Toys.	2 articles or sets.
Umbrellas and canes.	1 article.
Vegetables, dried.	11 pounds.
Vermicelli and macaroni.	Do.
Vinegar, except for cosmetic purposes.	Do.

Parcels not coming within the exemptions above referred to will be admitted only upon production of the permit of importation delivered by the Ministry of Foreign Trade, or for want thereof, they will be returned to their origin.

All parcels containing meat and any meat products, as well as smoked meat, sausages, and other mixtures of meat prepared by means of heat, must be accompanied by a veterinary certificate containing the following information:

- Nature of contents.
- Weight.
- Names and addresses of sender and addressee.
- A statement that the contents come from animals subjected to veterinary inspection and which were healthy at the time of butchering; that they contain no antiseptic substance; and that they are prepared and shipped in accordance with the requirements of alimentary hygiene.

(e) Signature of official veterinarian, confirmed by an official seal.

Articles which are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails are prohibited or restricted by parcel post.

UPPER VOLTA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as Dahomey.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as Dahomey.

URUGUAY

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Articles of gold or silver, precious stones, jewelry, or other precious articles. Coins which are legal tender and values payable to bearer.

Packets containing more than five copies of post cards of private manufacture or other colored engravings, such articles being liable to customs duty.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcel post shipments exceeding 100 Uruguayan pesos (about \$55) in value, mailed in cities where Uruguayan consuls are stationed, require a combined form of consular invoice and certificate of origin, four copies of which must be submitted to the

Uruguayan consul for legalization, accompanied by a copy of the shipper's commercial invoice. For shipments mailed from places where no Uruguayan consuls are stationed, the foregoing formality is not required; however, a copy of the commercial invoice must then be enclosed in the parcel. Shipments not exceeding 100 Uruguayan pesos in value may be mailed from any post office without the above formality. Uruguayan consuls are stationed in the following cities:

Baltimore, Md.	New Orleans, La.
Boston, Mass.	New York, N. Y.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.
Chicago, Ill.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Charleston, S. C.	Portland, Oreg.
Cleveland, Ohio.	San Francisco, Calif.
Jacksonville, Fla.	San Juan, P. R.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.
Miami, Fla.	Washington, D. C.

Parcels may be addressed to banks or other organizations for ultimate delivery to second addressees. The latter however may not take delivery without written authority from the first addressee, unless the sender arranges for change of address as provided in the Postal Manual, Part 236.

Addressees in Uruguay must obtain import permits for all parcels, regardless of value. As such permits are sometimes denied, senders should be advised to inform the addressees in advance of mailing as to the contents of parcels to be sent, and await confirmation that import permit has been issued before mailing.

Prohibitions. Gold or silver coins, except old coins intended for collections, which may be imported up to the maximum number of 10 in each parcel.

Firearms, war arms.

VATICAN CITY STATE

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Coins, bank notes, and paper money; manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold, or silver; precious stones, jewelry, and other precious articles.

VENEZUELA (REPUBLIC OF)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Packages containing dutiable printed matter to be sent in the

prints mails to Venezuela must have affixed to the wrapper a green customs label (Form 2976-C 1 or the upper part of revised Form 2976) and be accompanied by the paper form of customs declaration (Form 2976-A) prepared in quadruplicate.

The customs declaration must be written in Spanish or with an interlinear translation in Spanish and show for each package the number thereof, if any, its classification (such as almanacs and calendars, advertisements with designs not disfigured, advertisements, not otherwise specified, and pamphlets for commercial advertisements) and its net and gross weight; and for each of the articles contained in the package which may be subject to import duties in Venezuela, its net weight, value, and the character of the merchandise in accordance with its exact terminology as used in the Venezuelan customs tariff, as well as the other information required by the customs declaration. A single set of customs declarations may cover as many as 10 packages of prints sent to the same addressee.

Advertising catalogs are admitted free of duty; all other advertising matter is dutiable.

Prohibitions. Coins, unless sent for collections in which event the customs declaration shall be marked "Objetos para fines numismáticos" (Articles for numismatic purposes).

Banknotes, paper money, or any instruments of value payable to bearer.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. To meet the requirements of Venezuelan customs regulations and avoid penalties against the addressees, complete customs declarations (Form 2966) carefully, giving particular attention to the following:

If a parcel contains articles of different kinds, show the exact quantity of each kind, with complete descriptions and individual weights. Give descriptions if possible in the exact terminology of the Venezuelan customs tariff with the tariff item numbers, or you may use the ordinary commercial descriptions of the goods with complete descriptions of the materials of which they are made and the intended use. Also show the value of each kind of article and the total value. Show the country of origin of the goods; a brief statement such as "Product of U. S. A." is sufficient.

Give the weight of each article in kilograms or other metric units. This weight must include the immediate container or the spool or board which holds the goods, as well as the goods themselves. Also give the net weight and gross weight of the entire parcel in kilograms or other metric units.

In the case of group shipments, give the required data for each parcel.

Fines are imposed when the net weights vary more than 3 percent from those stated on the customs declarations, or when the customs declarations are not complete or do not show the proper classification of the merchandise.

Parcels may be addressed to banks or other organizations for ultimate delivery to second addressees. The latter however may not take delivery without written authority from the first addressee, unless the sender arranges for change of address as provided in the Postal Manual, Part 236.

After the arrival of parcels in Venezuela each addressee is contacted in order to ascertain whether he desires to accept the parcel. If the addressee refuses the parcel it is treated as undeliverable and disposed of in accordance with the instructions of the sender, but if the addressee accepts the parcel it is then submitted for customs treatment. After customs treatment the addressee must either take delivery of the parcel or surrender it to the Venezuelan Customs authorities, since parcels which have been accepted by the addressees cannot be considered as abandoned for purposes of retransmission.

Prohibitions. For sanitary reasons: Pharmaceutical specialties not authorized by the Minister of Health, Agriculture, and Boviculture.

Tomatoes, tomato sauce, and foods containing tomato sauce in metal containers.

Frozen, dried, and salted meats except frozen birds and sea food.

Certificates of origin are required for meat, fish, and preserved foodstuffs.

Saccharin and similar substances, except in small amounts if a permit is obtained in advance from the Minister of Health, Agriculture, and Boviculture.

For the protection of animals: Uncooked pork, including ham and bacon, and all uncooked pork products, unless accompanied by an inspection certificate issued by the U. S. Agriculture Department to the effect that the meat or products have been treated by heat of at least 156° F.

Arms, etc.. Guns which are not considered as hunting arms; daggers and swords; knives and cutlasses not for domestic, industrial, or agricultural use.

Import permits are required for hunting arms and material.

War material may be imported only by the National Government.

For other reasons: Cigarette papers.

Copper, nickel, and silver coins may be imported only by collectors with the permission of the Venezuelan Ministry of Finance.

Telegraphic, telephonic, or radio-telegraphic apparatus, except by special permission of the Ministry of Fomento.

VIET-NAM

(Annam, Cochín-China and Tonkin)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. The following post offices are closed: Bacninh, Banyennhan, Buchu, Camphamines, Camphaport, Donghoi, Gialam, Haco, Hadong, Haiphong, Hangkenh, Hanoi, Hongay, Kienan, Moncay, Namdinh, Ninhbinh, Quangyen, Sontay, Thalbunh, and Tien-yen.

Prohibitions. Coins; manufactured or unmanufactured platinum, gold, or silver; precious stones, jewelry, or other precious articles.

Articles prohibited as parcel post are prohibited in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. See Postal Union *Observations* for post offices which are closed.

Prohibitions. For reasons of public safety: Coins not in circulation. Pistols shooting blank cartridges which have the appearance of automatic pistols.

For sanitary reasons: Unverified clinical thermometers. Nursing bottles with tubes. Saccharine and similar products.

Arms, munitions, etc.. War arms and war materials.

For other reasons: Boxes or cans of fish, vegetables, or prunes not bearing an indelible indication of their origin. Fish put up in boxes or cans weighing more than 1 kilogram. Weights and measures not of the metric system.

A number of varieties of merchandise require special authorization from the Viet-Nam authorities for importation. The list is too long to give in detail; however, senders should be advised in their own interest to ascertain before mailing whether their goods are admissible.

WESTERN SAMOA (BRITISH)

Savali and Upolu Islands and the Tokelau (Union) Group (Atafu, Fakaofu and Nukunonu Islands)

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Same as New Zealand.

PARCEL POST

Prohibitions and import restrictions. Same as New Zealand.

WINDWARD ISLANDS

(Dominica, Grenada, The Grenadines, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent)

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcels containing used clothing addressed to Saint Lucia, must be accompanied by a certificate of disinfection. A statement from a dry-cleaning establishment that the articles have been cleaned will be satisfactory if dated not more than seven days before the date of mailing. Senders shall be required to endorse the wrappers of such parcels *Certificate of Disinfection Enclosed*.

YEMEN

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Prohibitions. Books, prints, and cards contrary to the Islamic faith.

YUGOSLAVIA

POSTAL UNION MAILS

Observations. Postal Union articles containing merchandise sent for commercial purposes must be accompanied by the original invoice in the same manner as indicated for Parcel Post under "Observations."

Printed matter whose contents may be contrary to national interest or public morals in Yugoslavia may be confiscated by court action, and repeatedly offending publications may be permanently prohibited from importation.

Prohibitions. The importation of postage stamps is restricted. Persons desiring to send stamps should consult the addressees to assure compliance with Yugoslav regulations.

Articles prohibited or restricted as parcel post are prohibited or restricted in the Postal Union mails.

PARCEL POST

Observations. Gift parcels to be admitted free in Yugoslavia may not exceed 11 pounds in weight or 10,000 dinars (about \$33) in value, and the contents must consist solely of articles designated as duty free by the Yugoslav authorities. Interested mailers can obtain further information from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., or any field office of that Department. Gift parcels even when duty free are subject to a delivery fee of 200 dinars in Yugoslavia. It is suggested that gift parcels be marked "Gift (Poklon)"

Parcels containing merchandise sent for commercial purposes, for which the senders are to receive payment, must be accompanied by the original invoice and the wrappers endorsed to indicate that the original invoice is enclosed.

It shall be recommended to senders that, in order to facilitate customs handling, a signed copy of the invoice be transmitted to the addressees by letter mail, giving notice of the mailing of the parcels.

Prohibitions. For reasons of public safety: Arms and parts thereof.

Wireless and telegraph and telephone apparatus.

Lithographic copies of plans, except those on the scale of 1:25,000 and below.

For reasons of sanitary policy: Grains and fruits.

Serums and vaccines.

For other reasons: Foreign merchandise in general bearing any marks indicating Yugoslav origin.

Import restrictions. Commercial shipments may be received only by licensed importing firms in Yugoslavia.

Special permits are required for prepared medicines.

ZANZIBAR AND PEMBA

PARCEL POST

Observations. Parcels may be accepted for any place in the Zanzibar Protectorate, including Pemba; but delivery is confined to the town of Zanzibar and to Chaki-Chaki and Weti in the island of Pemba; and the addressees of parcels for other places in the Protectorate must arrange accordingly.

[SEAL]

ABE MCGREGOR GOFF,
The Solicitor

[F. R. Doc. 55-7098; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955;
8:51 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

[Notice 75]

MOTOR CARRIER APPLICATIONS

AUGUST 26, 1955.

Protests, consisting of an original and two copies, to the granting of an application must be filed with the Commission within 30 days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER and a copy of such protest served on the applicant. Each protest must

clearly state the name and street number, city and state address of each protestant on behalf of whom the protest is filed (49 CFR 1.240 and 1.241). Failure to seasonably file a protest will be construed as a waiver of opposition and participation in the proceeding unless an oral hearing is held. In addition to other requirements of Rule 40 of the General Rules of Practice of the Commission (39 CFR 1.40) protests shall include a request for a public hearing, if one is desired, and shall specify with particularity the facts, matters, and things, relied upon, but shall not include issues or allegations phrased generally. Protests containing general allegations may be rejected. Requests for an oral hearing must be supported by an explanation as to why the evidence cannot be submitted in forms of affidavits. Any interested person, not a protestant, desiring to receive notice of the time and place of any hearing, pre-hearing conference, taking of depositions, or other proceedings shall notify the Commission by letter or telegram within 30 days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Except when circumstances require immediate action, an application for approval, under Section 210a (b) of the Act, of the temporary operations of motor carrier properties sought to be acquired in an application under Section 5 (a) will not be disposed of sooner than 10 days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. If a protest is received prior to action being taken, it will be considered.

APPLICATIONS OF MOTOR CARRIERS OF PROPERTY

No. MC 1425 Sub 15, filed July 11, 1955, OVERLAND FREIGHT LINES, INC., 2612 West Morris St., Indianapolis, Ind. Applicant's attorney: James L. Beatty, 130 East Washington St., Indianapolis 4, Ind. For authority to operate as a *contract carrier* over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Resilient composition tile*, from Kankakee, Ill., to points in Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, and points in Iowa on the Mississippi River, (2) *Fiberboard boxes*, from Keokuk, Iowa, to Kankakee, Ill., and (3) *Carpets, carpeting, rugs and paper base material*, from Oshkosh, Wis., to points in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, West Virginia, Kentucky, points in Iowa on the Mississippi River, and Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth, Minn., and *empty containers or other such incidental facilities* (not specified) used in transporting the commodities specified in this application on return.

No. MC 1872 Sub 34, filed August 15, 1955, RULON C. ASHWORTH, JOSEPHINE G. ASHWORTH, RALPH G. ASHWORTH and RULON C. ASHWORTH, JR., doing business as ASHWORTH TRANSFER COMPANY, 1526 South 6th West, Salt Lake City, Utah. Applicant's attorney: Harry D. Pugsley, 721 Continental Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah. For authority to operate as a *common carrier* over irregular routes, transporting: *Nitro carbo nitrates*, between points in Utah and points in Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona.

No. MC 1872 Sub 35, filed August 15, 1955, RULON C. ASHWORTH, JOSEPHINE G. ASHWORTH, RALPH G. ASHWORTH, and RULON C. ASHWORTH, JR., doing business as ASHWORTH TRANSFER COMPANY, 1526 South 6th West, Salt Lake City, Utah. Applicant's attorney: Harry D. Pugsley, 721 Continental Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah. For authority to operate as a *common carrier* over irregular routes, transporting: *Class A, B, and C explosives* as defined by the Commission, and *nitro carbo nitrates*, between Bacchus, Utah, and points in California and Oregon. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations in Utah and New Mexico.

No. MC 3566 Sub 34, filed August 18, 1955, GENERAL EXPRESSWAYS, INC., 221 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago 5, Ill. Applicant's attorney: Floyd F. Shields (same address as applicant). For authority to operate as a *common carrier* transporting: *General commodities*, except those of unusual value, Class A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment, serving the site of Chemolite Siding, Minn. (formerly designated Scotchlite, Minn.) located approximately 20 miles southeast of St. Paul, Minn., near the junction of U. S. Highways 10 and 61 just north of Hastings, Minn., as an off-route point, in connection with regular route operations between (a) Milwaukee, Wis., and Minneapolis, Minn., over U. S. Highways 12 and 18, (b) Chicago, Ill., and Minneapolis, Minn., over U. S. Highways 12 and 14, and Wisconsin Highway 89, and (c) Neillsville, Wis., and Minneapolis, Minn., over U. S. Highways 10 and 12, and Wisconsin Highway 35. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

No. MC 19201 Sub 85, filed August 1, 1955, PENNSYLVANIA TRUCK LINES, INC., 110 South Main Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Applicant's attorney: Gilbert Nurick, Commerce Building, P. O. Box 432, Harrisburg, Pa. For authority to operate as a *common carrier* over regular routes, transporting: *General commodities, including commodities of unusual value, commodities in bulk, and commodities requiring special equipment*, but excluding Class A and B explosives, and household goods as defined by the Commission, in service auxiliary to, or supplemental of, rail service of The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, (1) between Millersburg, Ohio, and Loudonville, Ohio, over Ohio Highway 39, serving no intermediate points, as a connecting route, for operating convenience only, in connection with carrier's regular route operations between (a) Columbus, Ohio, and Apple Creek, Ohio, and (b) Mansfield, Ohio, and Wooster, Ohio, (2) between Killbuck, Ohio, and junction Ohio Highways 39 and 77, over Ohio Highway 77, serving no intermediate points, as a connecting route, for operating convenience only, in connection with carrier's regular route operations between (a) Columbus, Ohio, and Apple Creek, Ohio, (b) junction U. S. Highway 62 and unnumbered high-

way east of Brinkhaven, Ohio, and junction U. S. Highway 62 and Ohio Highway 520 near Killbuck, Ohio, and (c) the applied-for route (1) above, (3) between Glenmont, Ohio, and Nashville, Ohio, (A) from Glenmont over unnumbered highway to Nashville, and return over the same route, serving no intermediate points, as a connecting route, for operating convenience only, in connection with carrier's regular route operations between (a) junction U. S. Highway 62 and unnumbered highway east of Brinkhaven, Ohio, and junction U. S. Highway 62 and Ohio Highway 520 near Killbuck, Ohio, and (b) the applied-for route (1) above, and (B) from Glenmont over Ohio Highway 520 to junction Ohio Highway 514, thence over Ohio Highway 514 to Nashville, and return over the same route, serving no intermediate points, as a connecting route, for operating convenience only, in connection with carrier's regular route operations between (a) junction U. S. Highway 62 and unnumbered highway east of Brinkhaven, Ohio, and junction U. S. Highway 62 and Ohio Highway 520 near Killbuck, Ohio, and (b) the applied-for route (1) above. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations in Indiana, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

No. MC 20650 Sub 2, filed August 16, 1955, LOUIS W. RASH, 832 Garden Street, Elizabeth, N. J. Applicant's attorney: Bert Collins, 140 Cedar Street, New York 6, N. Y. For authority to operate as a *common carrier* over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Dry paint*, in containers, from Elizabeth, N. J. to New York, N. Y. and points in Nassau and Suffolk Counties N. Y., (2) *congo copal, phthalic anhydride and dry paint*, in containers, from New York, N. Y. to Elizabeth, N. J., and (3) *empty containers* used in transporting the commodities specified and *returned shipments* of the commodities specified, on return movements. Applicant is not now authorized to transport the commodities specified herein.

No. MC 30605 Sub 84, filed June 9, 1955 (Amended) published page 4200 issue of June 15, 1955, THE SANTA FE TRAIL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, Broadway and English Streets, Wichita, Kans. Applicant's attorney: Francis J. Stembrecher, 80 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill. For authority to operate as a *common carrier* transporting: *General commodities*, except commodities in bulk, and except livestock, inflammables, and articles of unusual value, or unusual size requiring special equipment, (1) between Johnson, Kans. and Elkhart, Kans., via Kansas Highway 27 to Elkhart, Kans., also between the junction of Kansas Highway 27 and Kansas Highway 51 at Richfield, Kans., via Kansas Highway 51 to Rolla, Kans., (2) between the junction of U. S. Highway 160 and U. S. Highway 270 at Ulysses, Kans., via U. S. Highway 270 to the junction of U. S. Highway 270 and Kansas Highway 45, approximately two (2) miles from Hugoton, Kans., (3) *general commodities*, except those of unusual value, livestock, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment, be-

tween the junction of U. S. Highway 183 and unnumbered county road near Gibson, Kans., via U. S. Highway 183 to junction of U. S. Highway 183 and U. S. Highway 54 near Greensburg, Kans.; (4) *general commodities*, except those of unusual value, livestock, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, commodities requiring special equipment, and those injurious or contaminating to other lading, between the junction of U. S. Highway 160 and Kansas Highway 49 approximately 12 (twelve) miles west of Wellington, Kans., via Kansas Highway 49 to the junction of Kansas Highway 49 and U. S. Highway 81 at Caldwell, Kans., also, between the junction of Kansas Highway 44 and unnumbered highway approximately 8 (eight) miles east of Anthony, Kans. via Kansas Highway 44 to junction of Kansas Highway 44 and Kansas Highway 49; (5) *general commodities*, except livestock, and except sand, coal, rock, hay, commodities exceeding capacity of equipment, and articles prohibited by law from transportation in motor vehicles, between the junction of U. S. Highway 40 and Alternate U. S. Highway 40 at Junction City, Kans., via U. S. Highway 40 to the junction of U. S. Highway 40 and Alternate U. S. Highway 40 at Manhattan, Kans., retaining authority over Alternate U. S. Highway 40; (6) *Class A and Class B explosives*, except liquid nitroglycerine, over the above-described routes, as connecting routes for operating convenience only, serving no intermediate points, in connection with carrier's authorized regular routes. The transportation of general commodities, with exceptions as stated, and the transportation of explosives, except liquid nitroglycerine, over Routes Nos. 1, 2, and 4, is subject to the following RESTRICTIONS, not applicable to Routes Nos. 3 and 5. The service to be performed by the carrier shall be limited to service which is auxiliary to, or supplemental of, train service of the railway. The carrier shall not render any service to, or from, or interchange traffic at, any point not a station on the railway. In operating under the rights acquired to which these conditions relate, or under a combination of those rights and rights otherwise confirmed in it, the carrier shall not transport any shipment between any of the following points, or through, or to, or from, more than one of said points: Wichita, Hutchinson, and Dodge City, Kans., and Pueblo, Colo. Carrier is authorized to conduct operations in Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

No. MC 30605 Sub 85, filed June 9, 1955 (Amended) published page 4201 issue of June 15, 1955, the SANTA FE TRAIL TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, Broadway and English Streets, Wichita, Kans. Applicant's attorney: Francis J. Steinbrecher, 80 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill. For authority to operate as a *common carrier* transporting: (1) *General commodities*, except those of unusual value, livestock, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, commodities requiring spe-

cial equipment, and those injurious or contaminating to other lading, between junction Oklahoma Highway 15 and U. S. Highway 60 near Orienta, Okla. over Oklahoma Highway 15 to the junction of Oklahoma Highway 15 and unnumbered County Road near Curtis, Okla., also, between junction of Oklahoma Highway 15 and U. S. Highway 281 over U. S. Highway 281 to the junction of U. S. Highway 281 and unnumbered country road approximately six (6) miles south of Waynoka, Okla.; (2) *general commodities*, except livestock, sand, coal, rock, hay, commodities exceeding capacity of equipment, and articles prohibited by law from transportation in motor vehicles, between the junction of Oklahoma Highway 11 and Oklahoma Highway 20 at Skiatook, Okla., over Oklahoma Highway 20 to the junction of Oklahoma Highway 20 and Oklahoma Highway 99 at Hominy Okla.; (3) *Class A and Class B explosives*, except liquid nitroglycerine, over all the above-described routes, as connecting routes for operating convenience only, serving no intermediate points, in connection with carrier's authorized regular routes. Transportation of general commodities, with exceptions as stated, over Route No. 1 and the transportation of explosives, except liquid nitroglycerin, over Routes Nos. 1 and 2 is subject to the following RESTRICTIONS: The service to be performed by the carrier shall be limited to service which is auxiliary to, or supplemental of, train service of the railway. The carrier shall not render any service to, or from, or interchange traffic at, any point not a station on the railway. In operating under the rights acquired to which these conditions relate, or under a combination of those rights and rights otherwise confirmed in it, the carrier shall not transport any shipment between any of the following points, or through, or to, or from, more than one of said points: Wichita, Hutchinson, and Dodge City, Kans., and Pueblo, Colo. Carrier is authorized to conduct operations in Arkansas, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

No. MC 31386 Sub 3, filed August 15, 1955, EARL SLIVER, doing business as SLIVER TRUCK LINE, 145 North Main Street, Germantown, Ohio. For authority to operate as a *common carrier*, over regular routes, transporting: *General commodities*, except those of unusual value, Class A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk and those requiring special equipment, between Dayton, Ohio and Germantown, Ohio, from Dayton, over Ohio Highway 4 to New Chicago, Ohio; thence over unnumbered highways via Liberty, Ohio to Farmersville, Ohio; and thence over Ohio Highway 123 to Germantown, and return over the same route, serving the intermediate points of New Chicago, Liberty and Farmersville, Ohio. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations in Ohio.

No. MC 32213 Sub 2, filed August 10, 1955, L. B. PORTER, Box 133, 112 East R. R. Street, Mitchell, S. Dak. Applicant's attorney: H. Lauren Lewis, Wilson Terminal Building, P. O. Box 707,

Sioux Falls, S. Dak. For authority to operate as a *common carrier*, over irregular routes, transporting: *Fertilizer*, from points in Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska to points in South Dakota.

No. MC 36534 Sub 13, filed July 25, 1955 (Amended), published August 10, 1955, on Page 5796, STRONG & HARRIS, INC., P. O. Box 137, Vanadium, N. Mex. For authority to operate as a *contract carrier* over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *Ore and ore concentrates*, (a) from any mine or mill in Cochise County, Ariz., to any railhead in Cochise County, Ariz., (b) from any mine or mill in Cochise County, Ariz., to the railhead in Rodeo, Hidalgo County, N. Mex., and (c) from any mine or mill in Cochise County, Ariz., to Deming, Luna County, N. Mex., and Lordsburg, Hidalgo County, N. Mex., where two custom mills for lead zinc ore are located; and (2) *mine and mill supplies*, (a) from railheads in Cochise County, Ariz., to mines and mills in Cochise County, Ariz., (b) from Rodeo, Hidalgo County, N. Mex., to mines and mills in Cochise County Ariz., and (c) from points in Luna County, N. Mex., to mines and mills in Cochise County, Ariz. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations in Arizona and New Mexico.

No. MC 42429 Sub 1, filed July 28, 1955, FRANK M. MURPHY, INC., 149 Pioneer St., New York 31, N. Y. Applicant's representative: Leonard J. Walsh, 15 Cathedral Ave., Franklin Square, N. Y. For authority to operate as a *common carrier* over irregular routes, transporting: *Lumber*, between New York, N. Y., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, and Warren Counties, N. J., and those in Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, Nassau, Orange, Putnam, Rockland, Suffolk, Sullivan, Ulster, and Westchester Counties, N. Y. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations in New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut.

No. MC 45105 Sub 8, filed March 2, 1955, and amended August 15, 1955, BELL MOTOR FREIGHT, INC., 1216 Fourth St., Kalamazoo, Mich. For authority to operate as a *common carrier*, over irregular routes, transporting: *Aluminum baking pans*, nested; *dishes*, including but not limited to *plates*, *trays*, and *aluminum foil*, nested, with or without covers; *aluminum articles*, not otherwise identified by name; *foil scrap*, consisting of aluminum, with or without paper backing, in machine pressed bales, barrels, boxes, cartons, or cartons; *foil or foil wrappers*, made of aluminum, backed with aluminum weighing more than 30 lbs.; *foil*, made of aluminum, backed with paper or other substances; and *aluminum*, backed with paper or other substances; (1) between points in Michigan on and south of U. S. Highway 16 from Lake Michigan at Muskegon, Mich., through Nunica, Grand Rapids, and Portland, Mich., to junction U. S. Highway 27 at Lansing, Mich., and thence on and west of U. S. Highway 27 from Lansing, Mich., to the Michigan-Indiana state line, on the one hand, and, on the other, Cincinnati (including points in the commercial zone thereof), Chilli-

cothe, Zanesville, Athens, Portsmouth, and Lancaster, Ohio, and Huntington, W. Va., points in Indiana on and east of U. S. Highway 31 from the Indiana-Michigan state line to the junction of U. S. Highway 52 at Indianapolis, Ind., and thence on and north of U. S. Highway 52 from Indianapolis, Ind. to the Indiana-Ohio state line, and points in Ohio (excepting those located in the Cincinnati, Ohio Commercial Zone) on, north, and, west of a line beginning at the Ohio River in Cincinnati, Ohio, and thence extending over U. S. Highway 42 to junction Ohio Highway 142, thence over Ohio Highway 142 to junction U. S. Highway 40, and thence over U. S. Highway 40 to junction U. S. Highway 33 at Columbus, Ohio, and thence on, south, and west of a line extending over U. S. Highway 33 from junction U. S. Highway 40 in Columbus, Ohio, to junction U. S. Highway 25 at Wapakoneta, Ohio, thence over U. S. Highway 25 to junction U. S. Highway 30S at Lima, Ohio, thence over U. S. Highway 30S to junction U. S. Highway 30, and thence over U. S. Highway 30 to the Ohio-Indiana state line, (2) from Cincinnati, Dayton, and Springfield, Ohio, to Sparta, Mich., and (3) from Watervliet, Mich., to Blanchester, Ohio. Applicant is not presently specifically authorized to transport the commodities named in this application but is authorized to transport general commodities, with exceptions as specified, over regular routes in Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan.

No. MC 52858 Sub 47, filed August 17, 1955, CONVOY COMPANY, an Oregon corporation, 3900 N. W. Yeon Avenue, Portland 10, Ore. Applicant's attorney: Marvin Handler, 465 California Street, San Francisco 4, Calif. For authority to operate as a *common carrier* over irregular routes, transporting: *Automobiles, trucks, and busses*, in secondary movements, in truckaway service, between points in Arizona, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Colorado. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations in Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

No. MC 52858 Sub 48, filed August 17, 1955, CONVOY COMPANY, an Oregon corporation, 3900 N. W. Yeon Avenue, Portland 10, Ore. Applicant's attorney: Marvin Handler, 465 California Street, San Francisco 4, Calif. For authority to operate as a *common carrier*, over irregular routes, transporting: *Automobiles, trucks, and busses*, in secondary movements, in truckaway service, between points in Oregon, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Colorado. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations in Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

No. MC 52858 Sub 49, filed August 17, 1955, CONVOY COMPANY, an Oregon corporation, 3900 N. W. Yeon Avenue, Portland 10, Ore. Applicant's attorney: Marvin Handler, 465 California Street, San Francisco 4, Calif. For authority to operate as a *common carrier* over irregular routes, transporting: *Automobiles, trucks, and busses*, in secondary movements, in truckaway service, between points in Montana, on the

one hand, and, on the other, points in Colorado. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations in Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

No. MC 52934 Sub 20, filed August 1, 1955, and amended August 17, 1955, E. S. JONES, INC., 405 North 17th Street, Billings, Mont. Applicant's attorney: J. F. Meglen, B-11 Behner Bldg., Billings, Mont. For authority to operate as a *contract carrier*, over irregular routes, transporting: *Petroleum and petroleum products*, as defined by the Commission, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from Jet Fuel Refinery's plant and refinery, located within 5 miles of Mosby, Mont., to points in Wyoming. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations in Wyoming, Montana, and Utah.

No. MC 59531 Sub 67, filed August 15, 1955, AUTO CONVOY CO., a corporation, 3020 Haskell Street, Dallas, Tex. Applicant's attorney: Reagan Sayers, Century Life Building, Fort Worth, Tex. For authority to operate as a *common carrier* over irregular routes, transporting: *New automobiles, new trucks, and new chassis*, in initial movements, by driveway and truckaway service, from Dallas, Tex., to Vicksburg, Miss., and *damaged shipments* of the above-specified commodities on return. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations in Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

No. MC 73688 Sub 2, filed August 15, 1955, SOUTHERN TRUCKING CORPORATION, 1272 North Seventh Street, Memphis, Tenn. Applicant's attorney: Charles H. Hudson, Jr., 407 Broadway National Bank Building, Nashville, Tenn. For authority to operate as a *common carrier* over irregular routes, transporting: *Structural steel, steel piling, scrap metal, contractors' equipment, concrete pipe, wire, nails, roofing materials, lumber and iron, steel, culvert, and prefabricated metal pipe*, between Memphis, Tenn., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Louisiana. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

No. MC 73688 Sub 3, filed August 15, 1955, SOUTHERN TRUCKING CORPORATION, 1272 North Seventh Street, Memphis, Tenn. Applicant's attorney: Charles H. Hudson, Jr., 407 Broadway National Bank Building, Nashville, Tenn. For authority to operate as a *common carrier* over irregular routes transporting: *Structural steel, steel piling, scrap metal, contractors' equipment, concrete pipe, wire, nails, roofing materials, lumber and iron, steel, culvert, and prefabricated metal pipe*, between Memphis, Tenn., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Alabama. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Tennessee.

No. MC 76564 Sub 51, filed August 8, 1955, HILL LINES, INC., 1300 Grant St., Amarillo, Tex. Applicant's attorney: Morris G. Cobb, P. O. Box 1750, Amarillo, Tex. For authority to operate as a *common carrier*, transporting: *General commodities*, including Class A and B explosives, and commodities in bulk, but excluding those of unusual value, household goods as defined by the Com-

mission and those requiring special equipment, serving the site of the mine of the National Potash Company located approximately three miles north of a point on U. S. Highway 62 approximately half way between Carlsbad, N. Mex., and Hobbs, N. Mex., as an off-route point, in connection with regular route operations between (1) Albuquerque, N. Mex., and El Paso, Tex., over U. S. Highways 60, 62, 66, and 285, and New Mexico Highway 41, and (2) Hobbs, N. Mex., and Carlsbad, N. Mex., over U. S. Highway 62. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations in New Mexico, and Texas.

No. MC 80430 Sub 78, filed August 15, 1955, GATEWAY TRANSPORTATION CO., 2130-2150 South Ave., La Crosse, Wis. For authority to operate as a *common carrier*, transporting: *General commodities*, except those of unusual value, Class A and Class B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and commodities requiring special equipment, serving the site of the Ford Motor Company Chassis Parts Division plant located at or near the intersection of Mound Road and Seventeen Mile Road in Sterling Township, Macomb County, Mich. as an off-route point in connection with applicant's authorized regular route operations over U. S. Highway 112 between Chicago, Ill. and Detroit, Mich. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and Ohio.

No. MC 89066 Sub 5, filed August 15, 1955, THOMAS MAIRS, 693 17th Avenue, New Westminster, British Columbia, Canada. Applicant's attorney: George R. La Bissoniere, 835 Central Bldg., Seattle 4, Wash. For authority to operate as a *contract carrier* over irregular routes, transporting: *Paper and paper products*, between Bellingham, Wash., on the one hand, and, on the other, Ports of Entry on the International Boundary between the United States and Canada at Blaine, Sumas and Lynden, Wash. Applicant is not now authorized to transport the commodities specified.

No. MC 95540 Sub 263, filed August 15, 1955, WATKINS MOTOR LINES, INC., Cassidy Road, P. O. Box 785, Thomasville, Ga. Applicant's attorney: Joseph H. Blackshear, Gainesville, Ga. For authority to operate as a *common carrier* over irregular routes, transporting: *Synthetic resin glue*, from Thomasville, Ga., to points in Alabama, Florida, and Georgia. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations in Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

No. MC 101304 Sub 5, filed July 29, 1955, PETER A. SMITH, Livingston Manor, N. Y. Applicant's attorney: Martin Werner, 295 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. For authority to operate as a *common carrier*, over irregular routes, transporting: *Raw, prepared and manufactured foods and foodstuffs*, except canned goods, food preparation and seasoning ingredients and compounds, ingredients of bakery products, cocoa, coffee, tea, beverage preparations, equipment for coffee urns, cotton softener balsa boxes, and food extracts, from Peekskill, N. Y., to Erie,

Pa., and empty containers or other such incidental facilities (not specified) used in transporting the commodities specified on return. No duplicating authority is sought. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations in New York and Pennsylvania.

No. MC 101737 Sub 3, filed August 17, 1955, LAVON BATTLE, doing business as INTERSTATE MESSENGER SERVICE, 2432 N. 26th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Applicant's attorney: Paul F. Barnes, 811-819 Lewis Tower Bldg., 225 S. 15th St., Philadelphia 2, Pa. For authority to operate as a *contract carrier* over regular and irregular routes, transporting: *Type for advertisements, cuts of illustrations, advertising plates, press advertising paper mats, proofs and reprints of advertisements, and other articles of graphic arts and advertising matters*, when used in connection with the making of advertising proof, between Philadelphia, Pa., on the one hand, and, on the other, New York, N. Y. Applicant proposes to pick up the above-named commodities in the City and County of Philadelphia by motor vehicle and transport them to the railroad station in Philadelphia whereupon applicant or his agent will personally carry the commodities on a passenger railroad train from Philadelphia to New York City where applicant will deliver the said commodities by motor vehicle to points in New York City. On return trip, applicant proposes to pick up the above-named commodities in New York City and deliver them by motor vehicle to the railroad station whereupon applicant or his agent will personally carry said commodities on a railroad passenger train from New York City to Philadelphia, Pa. and upon arrival there make delivery by motor vehicle in the City and County of Philadelphia. The applicant requests dismissal of this application if it is found that the above-described transportation service is not subject to Part II of the Interstate Commerce Act.

No. MC 104584 Sub 2, filed August 5, 1955, B. C. COOPER, S. 58 Madison Street, Walla Walla, Wash. For authority to operate as a *common carrier* over regular routes, transporting: *General commodities*, except those of unusual value, Class A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, commodities in bulk, and those requiring special equipment, between Walla Walla, Wash., and Pendleton, Oreg., from Walla Walla over Washington Highway 3 to the Washington-Oregon State line, thence over Oregon Highway 11 to Pendleton, and return over the same route, serving no intermediate points. **RESTRICTION:** Service to be performed shall be subject and restricted to the following conditions: The service to be performed shall be limited to that which is auxiliary to, or supplemental of, rail passenger-train or baggage-car service of the Union Pacific Railroad and to transportation of shipments or baggage including remains of deceased persons moving on a railroad bill of lading or railroad ticket. Applicant will not serve any point not a station on the rail line of the Union Pacific

Railroad. Shipments to be transported by applicant will be limited to those which it receives from or delivers to the Union Pacific Railroad under a through bill of lading covering in addition to movement by applicant an immediately prior or subsequent movement by railroad.

No. MC 105632 Sub 13, filed August 10, 1955, CENTRAL OF GEORGIA MOTOR TRANSPORT COMPANY, a corporation, 227 West Broad Street, Savannah, Ga. Applicant's attorney: Walter C. Scott, Jr., Central of Georgia Railway Company, P. O. Box 642, Savannah, Ga. For authority to operate as a *common carrier* over regular routes, transporting: *General commodities*, including *Class A and B explosives*, moving in both freight and express service, (1) between Macon, Ga. and Milledgeville, Ga., from Macon over U. S. Highway 80 to junction Georgia Highway 57, thence over Georgia Highway 57 to junction U. S. Highway 441, thence over U. S. Highway 441 to Milledgeville, and return over the same route, serving the intermediate point of McIntyre and the off-route point of Gordon, as an extension of presently authorized operations between Macon and Dublin, Ga., and (2) between Millen, Ga. and Statesboro, Ga., from Millen over Georgia Highway 17 to junction U. S. Highway 301, thence over U. S. Highway 301 to Statesboro and return over the same route, serving the intermediate points of Rocky Ford and Dover. **RESTRICTION:** Applied-for authority to be limited to that which is auxiliary to, or supplemental of, rail service of the Central of Georgia Railroad Company.

NOTE: Applicant states it is desired that it be authorized to change its present route between Millen and Statesboro to the route proposed herein and that changed route be joined, tacked or combined with the remainder of its authorized regular route operation between Millen and Metter; and, also, that the proposed operations in (1) above be joined, tacked or combined with presently authorized regular route operations between Macon and Dublin.

No. MC 106398 Sub 39, filed August 19, 1955, NATIONAL TRAILER CONVOY, INC., 1916 North Sheridan Road, P. O. Box 8096 Dawson Station, Tulsa 15, Okla. Applicant's attorney: John E. Lesow, 17 West Market Street, Indianapolis 4, Ind. For authority to operate as a *common carrier* over irregular routes, transporting: *Trailers*, designed to be drawn by passenger automobiles, in initial movements, in truckaway service, from Oklahoma City, Okla., to all points in the United States, and *damaged and rejected trailers* designed to be drawn by passenger automobiles, on return movements. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations throughout the United States.

No. MC 106398 Sub 40, filed August 19, 1955, NATIONAL TRAILER CONVOY, INC., 1916 North Sheridan Road, Tulsa, Okla. For authority to operate as a *common carrier* over irregular routes, transporting: *Trailers* designed to be drawn by passenger automobiles, in initial movements, in truckaway service, from points in California to all points

in the United States. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations throughout the United States.

No. MC 106943 Sub 52, filed August 4, 1955, EASTERN MOTOR EXPRESS, INC., 128 Cherry Street, Terre Haute, Ind. Applicant's attorney: John E. Lesow, 632 Illinois Building, 17 W. Market Street, Indianapolis 4, Ind. For authority to operate as a *common carrier*, over regular routes, transporting: *General commodities*, except Class A and B explosives, livestock, grain, petroleum products in bulk, household goods as defined by the Commission, and commodities requiring special equipment, (1) serving the junction of U. S. Highways 20 and 6N at or near West Springfield, Pa., for the purpose of joinder only, in connection with applicant's authorized alternate route, for operating convenience only between Cleveland, Ohio, and Lafayette, N. Y., in Certificate No. MC 106943 Sub 9, and with applicant's other authorized routes; (2) serving Vincennes, Ind., as an intermediate point in connection with carrier's regular route operations between Evansville, Ind., and Terre Haute, Ind., over U. S. Highway 41, (3) between Indianapolis, Ind., and junction U. S. Highway 41 and Indiana Highway 57 near Evansville, Ind., from Indianapolis over Indiana Highway 67 to junction Indiana Highway 57, thence over Indiana Highway 57 to junction U. S. Highway 41, and return over the same route, serving no intermediate points, and serving the junction of U. S. Highway 41 and Indiana Highway 57 near Evansville, Ind., for the purpose of joinder only, as a connecting route, for operating convenience only, in connection with carrier's regular route operations between (a) Indianapolis, Ind., and Rochester, Pa., (b) St. Louis, Mo., and Indianapolis, Ind., and (c) between Evansville, Ind., and Terre Haute, Ind., and (4) between Vincennes, Ind., and junction Indiana Highways 57 and 67, from Vincennes over Indiana Highway 67 to junction Indiana Highway 57, and return over the same route, serving no intermediate points, as a connecting route, for operating convenience only, in connection with carrier's regular route operations between (a) St. Louis, Mo., and Newark, N. J., and (b) Evansville, Ind., and Terre Haute, Ind. **RESTRICTIONS:** The service requested above is subject to the following conditions: Said carrier shall render no service between any two points, both of which are located in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, as part of its operations over the routes between the following points: (1) Chicago, Ill., and New York, N. Y., (2) St. Louis, Mo., and Newark, N. J., (3) Huntington, Ind., and Fort Wayne, Ind., (4) Beaver Dam, Ohio, and Harrisburg, Pa., and (5) St. Louis, Mo., and Indianapolis, Ind. Said carrier shall render no service between any two points both of which are located east of the Ohio-Pennsylvania State line, as part of its operations over the routes between the following points: (1) Chicago, Ill., and New York, N. Y., (2) West Springfield, Pa., and New York, N. Y., (3) St. Louis, Mo., and Newark, N. J., (4) Indianapolis, Ind., and Rochester,

Pa., (5) Beaver Dam, Ohio, and Harrisburg, Pa., (6) Baltimore, Md., and Elizabeth, N. J., (7) Easton, Pa., and Lafayette, N. Y., and (8) Harrisburg, Pa., and Philadelphia, Pa. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations in Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

No. MC 107002 Sub 80, filed August 19, 1955, WALTER M. CHAMBERS, doing business as W. M. CHAMBERS TRUCK LINE, 105 Giuffria Ave. (P. O. Box 687), New Orleans, La. For authority to operate as a *common carrier* over irregular routes, transporting: *Coal tar products*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from Alabama City, Birmingham, and Holt, Ala., to points in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

No. MC 107496 Sub 63, filed August 15, 1955, RUAN TRANSPORT CORPORATION, 408 S. E. 30th St., Des Moines, Iowa. For authority to operate as a *common carrier* over irregular routes, transporting: *Petroleum and petroleum products*, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from the site of the U. S. Air Force Storage Installation located near Hastings, Minn., to Des Moines Municipal Airport, Des Moines, Iowa, Rapid City Air Force Base, Rapid City, S. Dak., Sioux Falls Municipal Airport, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., and the Truax Air Force Base, Madison, Wis. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations in Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, and Nebraska.

No. MC 108523 Sub 1, filed July 15, 1955 (Amended) published page 5990 issue of August 17, 1955, WARREN SMITH and DUANE POLMAN, doing business as BILL'S TRUCKING SERVICE, 312 Cedar Ave., N. W., Wadena, Minn. Applicant's attorney: Carl W. S. Peltoniemi, P. O. Box 547, Wadena, Minn. For authority to operate as a *contract carrier* over irregular routes, transporting: *Lumber posts*, and *buildings*, complete, knocked down, or in sections, including all component parts, materials, supplies, and fixtures, and when shipped with such buildings, accessories in the erection, construction, and completion thereof, from Wadena, Minn., to points in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan. Applicant is authorized to transport lumber and posts from Wadena, Minn., to points in Iowa, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

No. MC 109451 Sub 51, filed August 15, 1955, ECOFF TRUCKING, INC., 112 Merrill Street, Fortville, Ind. Applicant's attorney: William J. Guenther, 1511-14 Fletcher Trust Building, Indianapolis, Ind. For authority to operate as a *contract carrier* over irregular routes, transporting: *Acids and chemicals*, as defined by the Commission, in bulk, in tank vehicles, from Jeffersonville, Ind., to points in Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, and the Lower Peninsula of Michigan. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations in Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Tennessee, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

No. MC 111812 Sub 24, filed August 10, 1955, MIDWEST COAST TRANSPORT, INC., P. O. Box 707, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

For authority to operate as a *common carrier* over irregular routes, transporting: *Frozen foods*, from points in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington to points in South Dakota. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations in Oregon, Washington, Iowa, Minnesota, and South Dakota.

No. MC 112196 Sub 10, filed August 17, 1955, GEORGE R. MALLORY, doing business as MALLORY TRUCKING, 1977 Pennsylvania Ave., P. O. Box 412, Colton, Calif. Applicant's attorney: Edward M. Berol, 100 Bush St., San Francisco 4, Calif. For authority to operate as a *common carrier*, over irregular routes, transporting: *Cement*, in bulk, from Crestmore and Oro Grande, Calif. to Yuma, Ariz. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations in California and Arizona.

No. MC 112948 Sub 2, filed August 10, 1955, HUMBERTO SAENZ, doing business as SAENZ INTERNATIONAL TRUCKING COMPANY, 66 Central Park Drive, Brownsville, Tex. Applicant's attorney: Maynard F. Robinson, Frost National Bank Building, San Antonio, Tex. For authority to operate as a *common carrier* over irregular routes, transporting: *General commodities*, including those of unusual value, commodities requiring special equipment, and commodities in bulk excepting liquids, but excluding Class A and B explosives, household goods as defined by the Commission, and liquids in bulk, between those ports of entry into the United States which are located in Texas at or near Brownsville on or near that portion of the United States-Mexico International Boundary line situated between Texas and Mexico at or close to Brownsville, Tex., on the one hand, and, on the other, the Port of Brownsville, Port Isabel, and Boca Chica, Tex. Applicant does not presently hold any authority from this Commission.

No. MC 114626 Sub 1, filed August 8, 1955, J. S. HINES, doing business as J. S. HINES TRANSFER, East Ellsworth, Wis. Applicant's attorney: Doar & Knowles, New Richmond, Wis. For authority to operate as a *contract carrier* over irregular routes, transporting: *Manufactured dairy products*, including *butter*, *cheese*, *powdered milk*, *ice cream mix* and *condensed cream*, from Ellsworth, Wis., to points in Illinois, Belle Plaine, Minn., and Dubuque, Iowa. *Empty containers or other such incidental facilities* (not specified) used in transporting the commodities specified in this application on return.

No. MC 115348 Sub 1, filed August 11, 1955, BEE LINE, INC., 3737 N. Holton St., Milwaukee 12, Wis. For authority to operate as a *contract carrier*, over irregular routes, transporting: *Milk*, plain or flavored, *cream*, *butter*, *cottage cheese*, *skim milk*, *butter*, and *orange or other fruit beverages*, produced by Luick Dairy Company, from Milwaukee, Wis., to points within the territory bounded by a line beginning at Milwaukee and extending west along Wisconsin Highway 30 to Madison, Wis., thence in a southerly direction along U. S. Highway 51 to Rockford, Ill., thence along U. S. Highway 20 to Marengo, Ill., thence along Illinois Highway 176 to Lake Bluff,

Ill., and thence along the western shore of Lake Michigan to Milwaukee, including points on the highways specified: *empty wooden baskets* and *empty wire baskets* and *glass and metal containers* used in transporting the commodities specified in this application on return.

No. MC 115484, filed July 28, 1955, CLARENCE HECKMAN, Hadar, Nebr. Applicant's attorney: Einer Viren, 904 City National Bank Bldg., Omaha 2, Nebr. For authority to operate as a *contract carrier*, over irregular routes, transporting: *Medicinally mixed animal feed* and *poultry feed*, *disinfectants*, and *insecticides*, from Omaha, Nebr., and Sioux City, Iowa, to points in South Dakota.

No. MC 115486 Sub 1, filed August 16, 1955, GEORGE E. BARTLETT, 199 Andover Street, Georgetown, Mass. Applicant's attorney: Mary E. Kelley, 84 State Street, Boston 9, Mass. For authority to operate as a *common carrier* over irregular routes, transporting: *Road building materials*, and *grading materials*, in bulk, in dump trucks, from Peabody, Groveland, and Haverhill, Mass., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in Hillsboro, Rockingham, Merrimac, Stratford, and Cheshire Counties, N. H., and those in York County, Maine.

No. MC 115488, filed August 1, 1955, LOUIS MORRIS, 97 E. Third St., New York, N. Y. Applicant's attorney: Morris Honig, 150 Broadway, New York 38, N. Y. For authority to operate as a *contract carrier*, over irregular routes, transporting: *New furniture*, *household appliances*, *stoves*, *ranges*, *refrigerators*, *freezers*, *ironers*, *washing machines*, and *drying machines*, uncrated; and *new domestic air conditioners*, *television sets*, *talking machines*, *radios*, and *combination radio-talking machine-television sets*, between New York, N. Y., on the one hand, and, on the other, points in New Jersey on and north of New Jersey Highway 33.

No. MC 115494 Sub 1, filed August 18, 1955, J. D. LEWIS, Arabi, Ga. Applicant's attorney: Paul M. Daniell, 214 Grant Building, Atlanta 3, Ga. For authority to operate as a *common carrier*, over irregular routes, transporting: *Lumber* from points in Georgia on and south of U. S. Highway 80 to points in Florida.

No. MC 115506, filed August 8, 1955, NORTHERN EXPLOSIVES CORP., 77 Adams Place, Delmar, N. Y. Applicant's attorney: John J. Brady, Jr., 75 State Street, Albany 7, N. Y. For authority to operate as a *contract carrier*, over irregular routes, transporting: *Class A and B explosives*, and *blasting materials and supplies*, from the Hamlet of Old Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y., to points in Vermont and Connecticut, and those in Massachusetts on and west of Massachusetts Highways 31 and 12, and surplus *Class A and B explosives and blasting materials and supplies* and *empty containers or other such incidental facilities* (not specified) used in transporting the above-described commodities from points in Vermont and Connecticut, and those in Massachusetts on and west of Massachusetts Highways 31 and 12 to point of origin.

No. MC 115507, filed August 8, 1955, EDWIN J. PACER, doing business as PACER'S TRUCKING COMPANY, 1208 Elmore Street, Green Bay, Wis. Applicant's attorney: Albert S. Vanden Heuvel, 300 Main Street, West De Pere, Wis. For authority to operate as a *contract carrier* over irregular routes, transporting: *Dry, manufactured fertilizer*, in bags and in bulk, from the site of the Northwest Cooperative Mills, Inc., located at Green Bay, Wis., to retailers and farmers in the upper Peninsula of Michigan, and *empty containers or other such incidental facilities* (not specified) used in transporting the above-described commodity on return.

No. MC 115517, filed August 15, 1955, A. R. LOWDER, doing business as B. & L. TRUCKING CO., Rt. 4, Albemarle, N. C. Applicant's attorney: Shearon Harris, Harris & Coble, Albemarle, N. C. For authority to operate as a *common carrier*, over irregular routes, transporting: (1) *bricks, cinder blocks, and cement blocks*, from points in Stanly, Rowan, and Lee Counties, N. C., to points in South Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, (2) *fertilizer* from Norfolk, Va., and Columbia and Charleston, S. C., to points in Stanly, Montgomery, Union, Cabarrus, and Mecklenburg Counties, N. C., (3) *farm machinery, and implements, and parts of said commodities*, from Richmond, Va., to points in North Carolina on and west of U. S. Highway 1, and (4) *lumber* from points in Stanly, Montgomery, Anson, and Union Counties, N. C., to points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and the District of Columbia, and New York, N. Y. including points in the commercial zone thereof. Applicant does not presently hold any authority from this Commission.

No. MC 115519, filed August 15, 1955, RUSSELL E. EGLOFF 797 Fairground Ave., Plymouth, Mich. Applicant's attorney: Harry H. Young, 2141 National Bank Building, Detroit 26, Mich. For authority to operate as a *contract carrier* over irregular routes, transporting: *Concrete floor slabs and concrete roof slabs*, from Livonia, Mich., to points in Ohio on and north of U. S. Highway 30, and *damaged or rejected shipments* of the commodities specified on return movements.

No. MC 115523 Sub 1, filed August 15, 1955, CLARK TANK LINES COMPANY, a corporation, 1450 Beck Street, P. O. Box 1895, Salt Lake City, Utah. For authority to operate as a *common carrier*, over irregular routes, transporting: *Acids, chemicals, liquid fertilizers and fertilizer solutions, and empty containers or other such incidental facilities* (not specified) used in transporting the commodities specified, between all points in Utah and points in Moffat, Routt, Eagle, Rio Blanco, Garfield, Mesa, Pitkin, Delta, Lake, Montrose, Gunnison, Chaffee, San Miguel, Ouray, Dolores, San Juan, Hinsdale, Montezuma and La Plata Counties, Colo., points in Uinta, Sweetwater, Carbon, Lincoln, Sublette and Teton Counties, and Yellowstone National Park, Wyo., points in Madison, Beaverhead, Silver Bow, Deer Lodge, Granite, Ravalli,

Missoula and Mineral Counties, Mont., points in White Pine, Eureka, Lander and Elko Counties, Nev., points in Malheur, Harney, Baker, Wallowa, Union and Umatilla Counties, Oreg., and those in Adams, Valley, Lemhi, Washington, Custer, Clark, Fremont, Teton, Madison, Jefferson, Butte, Blaine, Camas, Elmore, Boise, Gem, Payette, Ada, Canyon, Gooding, Lincoln, Owyhee, Twin Falls, Jerome, Minidoka, Cassida, Oneida, Power, Bingham, Franklin, Bear Lake, Caribou, Bonneville and Bannock Counties, Idaho. Applicant states if the granting of this common carrier authority is at all dependent on the further continuance of carrier's contract carrier authority applicant is agreeable to relinquish its contract carrier authority.

APPLICATIONS OF MOTOR CARRIERS OF PASSENGERS

No. MC 35124 Sub 9, filed August 17, 1955, HILL BUS COMPANY, 126 N. Washington Ave., Bergenfield, N. J. Applicant's attorney: S. S. Eisen, 140 Cedar St., New York 6, N. Y. For authority to operate as a *common carrier* over regular routes, transporting: *Passengers, and their baggage* in the same vehicle with passengers, (1) between Dumont, N. J. and Bergenfield, N. J., from the junction of Madison Avenue and Prospect Avenue in Dumont over North Prospect Avenue to its junction with River Edge Road in Bergenfield, and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points; and (2) from the junction of West Church Street and Station Square in the City of Bergenfield, N. J. over Station Square to its junction with West Main Street, and return over the same route, serving all intermediate points. Applicant is authorized to conduct operations in New Jersey and New York.

APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 5 AND 210a (b)

CORRECTION

No. MC-F 6045 published in the August 7, 1955, issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER on page 5992. In addition to the authority sought to be transferred as described in the original publication, the following authority is also to be transferred: *New furniture, steel cabinets and sinks, new house-furnishings, new store-fixtures, coin operated machines, uncrated new office, school, restaurant, and bar fixtures, uncrated new kitchen cabinets, and uncrated new hospital and laboratory equipment*, over irregular routes, from, to and between certain points in Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, Delaware, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Kansas, Maine, and the District of Columbia; *new store fixtures and new store furnishings*, other than stock, uncrated, from Grand Rapids, Mich., and Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio, to points in the United States; *new furniture and new household and office furnishings*, uncrated, between points in Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, on the one hand, and, on the other, points in the United States.

CORRECTION

No. MC-F 6051, published in the August 24, 1955, issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER on page 6206. The name of Harry Norman Ball, 1010 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia 2, Pa., was inadvertently omitted as applicants' attorney.

No. MC-F 6055. Authority sought for control by SITES FREIGHTLINES, INC., 1321 S. E. Water St., Portland, Oregon, of the operating rights and property of SILVER WHEEL MOTOR FREIGHT, INC., 300 E. 1st St., Albany, Oregon, and for acquisition by HERMAN O. SITES, 1321 W. E. Water St., Portland, Oregon, of control of the rights and property through the transaction. Applicant's attorney: John M. Hickson, 907 Yeon Bldg., Portland 4, Oregon. Operating rights sought to be controlled: *General commodities*, with certain exceptions including household goods, as a *common carrier*, over regular routes, between Portland, Oreg., and Harrisburg, Oreg., between Newport, Oreg., and Lebanon and Waldport, Oreg., between Halsey, Oreg., and Brownsville, Oreg., between Corvallis, Oreg., and Yachats, Oreg., and between Lebanon, Oreg., and the C. C. C. Camp near Cascadia, Oreg., serving certain intermediate and off-route points; alternate route for operating convenience only between Portland, Oreg., and Newport, Oreg. Sites Freightlines, Inc. is authorized to operate in Oregon and Washington. Application has been filed for temporary authority under Section 210a (b).

No. MC-F 6056. Authority sought for purchase by GARDNER TRUCKING COMPANY, INC., Old Monahans Highway South, P. O. Box 3066, Odessa, Texas, of the operating rights of D. W. PRICE, doing business as D. W. PRICE AND COMPANY, 2300 East 2nd St., P. O. Box 1948, Odessa, Texas, and for acquisition by B. S. GARDNER, also of Odessa, Texas, of control of the operating rights through the purchase. Applicants' attorney: Rollo E. Kidwell, 305 Emprise Bank Bldg., Dallas 1, Texas. Operating rights sought to be transferred: *Oil field equipment and supplies*, as a *common carrier* over irregular routes, between Wink, Odessa, and Monahans, Tex., and oil fields in Winkler, Ector, Ward, and Crane Counties, Tex., on the one hand, and, on the other, oil fields in Lea County, N. Mex. Vendee is authorized to operate in Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada. Application has not been filed for temporary authority under Section 210a (b).

No. MC-F 6057. Authority sought for purchase by T. I. M. E., INCORPORATED, 2604 Texas Ave., Lubbock, Texas, of the operating rights and property of WM. C. DUGAN, doing business as BORDER TRUCK LINE, 1822 Magoffin Ave., El Paso, Texas; and for acquisition by A. R. DALBY, 2302 17th, Lubbock, Texas, of control of the operating rights and property through the purchase. Applicants' attorney: W. D. Benson, Jr., Eighth Floor, Lubbock National Bank Bldg., Lubbock, Texas. Operating rights sought to be transferred: *General commodities*, with certain exceptions including household goods, as a *common*

carrier over regular routes, between El Paso, Tex., and San Miguel, N. Mex., and between Las Cruces, N. Mex., and White Sands Proving Grounds, N. Mex., serving certain intermediate points; *general commodities*, with exceptions as noted above, over an alternate route for operating convenience only, between El Paso, Tex., and White Sands Proving Grounds, N. Mex., *general commodities*, with certain exceptions not including household goods, over regular routes, between El Paso, Tex., and Hill, N. Mex., serving all intermediate and certain off-route points; *milk*, from San Miguel, N. Mex., to El Paso, Tex., serving all intermediate points, restricted to pick-up only; *Class A and B explosives*, between Las Cruces, N. Mex., and White Sands Proving Grounds, N. Mex., serving no intermediate points. Vendee is authorized to operate in Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Tennessee, and Arkansas. Application has not been filed for temporary authority under Section 210a (b).

No. MC-F 6058. Authority sought for purchase by WIDHOLM FREIGHTWAYS, INC., 1015 N. 3d St., Minneapolis, Minn., of the operating rights and property of O. & W EXPRESS CO., 1225 Dartmouth Ave., S. E., Minneapolis, Minn., and for acquisition by JULIA WIDHOLM, CHESTER WIDHOLM, and HAROLD GROSSER, all of 1015 N. 3rd St., Minneapolis, Minn., of control of the operating rights and property through the purchase. Applicants' attorney: Hoyt Crooks, 842 Raymond St., 14, Minn., and Perry R. Moore, 1100 1st National—Soo Line Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. Operating rights sought to be transferred: *General commodities*, with certain exceptions including household goods, as a *common carrier* over a regular route, between St. Paul, Minn., and Mora, Minn., serving all intermediate points. Vendee is authorized to operate in Minnesota. Application has not been filed for temporary authority under Section 210a (b).

No. MC-F 6059. Authority sought for purchase by WIDHOLM FREIGHTWAYS, INC., 1015 N. 3d St., Minneapolis, Minn., of the operating rights and property of PETERS TRUCK EXPRESS, INCORPORATED, 737 S. Main St., Stillwater, Minn., and for acquisition by JULIA WIDHOLM, CHESTER WIDHOLM, and HAROLD GROSSER, all of 1015 N. 3rd St., Minneapolis, Minn., of control of the operating rights and property through the purchase. Applicants' attorney: Hoyt Crooks 842 Raymond Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Operating rights sought to be transferred: *General commodities*, with certain exceptions including household goods, as a *common carrier* over a regular routes, between Stillwater, Minn., and St. Paul, Minn., serving certain intermediate and off-route points. Vendee is authorized to operate in Minnesota. Application has not been filed for temporary authority under Section 210a (b).

By the Commission.

[SEAL] HAROLD D. McCoy,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7053; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955; 8:47 a. m.]

FOURTH SECTION APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF

AUGUST 26, 1955.

Protests to the granting of an application must be prepared in accordance with Rule 40 of the General Rules of Practice (49 CFR 1.40) and filed within 15 days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

LONG-AND-SHORT HAUL

F. S. A. No. 31010: *Grain products—Missouri River Cities to Texas Ports*. Filed by The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, for itself and other interested rail carriers. Rates on grain, grain products, and related articles, also seeds, carloads from Atchison, Kans., Kansas City, Kan.-Mo., and St. Joseph, Mo., on traffic from beyond these points to Galveston, Houston, and Texas City, Tex., for export.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous route. Tariff: Supplement 58 to C. R. I. & P. R. R. I. C. C. No. C-13346.

FSA No. 31011: *Grain and grain products—Missouri River cities to Texas ports*. Filed by The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, for itself, and other interested rail carriers. Rates on grain, grain products, and related articles, also seeds, carloads, from Atchison, Kans., Kansas City, Kan.-Mo., and St. Joseph, Mo., on traffic originating beyond these points to Galveston, Houston, and Texas City, Tex., for export.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous route. Tariff: Supplement 58 to C. R. I. & P. R. R. I. C. C. No. C-13346.

FSA No. 31012: *Liquefied petroleum gas—West Virginia to Central Territory*. Filed by H. R. Hinsch, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on liquefied petroleum gas, tank-car loads from Carbide, Etowah, Galmish, Hastings and Sandyville, W. Va., to specified points in Indiana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

Grounds for relief: Truck competition, short-line distance formula and circuitry.

Tariff: Supplement 35 to Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company tariff I. C. C. 24092.

FSA No. 31013: *Plasterboard—Heath, Mont., to Wild's Spur Colo.* Filed by W. J. Prueter, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on plasterboard, carloads from Heath, Mont., to Wild's Spur, Colo.

Grounds for relief: Short-line distance formula and circuitry.

Tariff: Supplement 59 to Agent Prueter's I. C. C. No. 1560.

FSA No. 31014: *Cotton linters—Columbus, Miss., to Mobile, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla.* Filed by R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on cotton linters, cottonseed hull fibre or shavings, other than bleached or dyed, in bales, carloads from Columbus, Miss., to Mobile Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., for export.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes. Tariff: Supplement 53 to Agent C. A. Spaninger's tariff I. C. C. 1418.

FSA No. 31015: *Soda ash and carbonate—Westvaco, Wyo., to Illinois*. Filed by W. J. Prueter, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on soda ash (other than modified), and sodium sesqui car-

bonate, carloads from Westvaco, Wyo., to Chicago, Chicago Heights, and Joliet, Ill.

Grounds for relief: Market competition and circuitry.

FSA No. 31016: *Commodity rates from and to Pacific Coast*. Filed by W. J. Prueter, Agent, or interested rail carriers. Rates on various commodities, carloads and less-than-carloads from Pacific coast points, and points adjacent thereto, taking north coast and south coast rate bases, as the case may be, to destinations in the United States generally east of the Rocky Mountains, and in the reverse direction.

Grounds for relief: Grouping and circuitry.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] HAROLD D. McCoy,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7052; Filed, Aug. 30, 1955; 8:47 a. m.]

FOURTH SECTION APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF

AUGUST 23, 1955.

Protests to the granting of an application must be prepared in accordance with Rule 40 of the General Rules of Practice (49 CFR 1.40) and filed within 15 days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

LONG-AND-SHORT HAUL

FSA No. 31002: *Fertilizer solutions—Selma, Mo., to Illinois Territory*. Filed by F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on nitrogen and ammoniating fertilizer solutions, carloads from Selma, Mo., to specified points in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and Wisconsin.

Grounds for relief: Short-line distance formula and circuitry.

Tariff: Supplement 79 to Agent Kratzmeir's I. C. C. 4112.

FSA No. 31003: *Black liquor skimmings—Evadale, Tex., to Fox, Ala.* Filed by F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on sulphate black liquor skimmings, carloads from Evadale, Tex., to Fox, Ala.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous route.

Tariff: Supplement 86 to Agent Kratzmeir's I. C. C. 4139.

FSA No. 31004: *Bituminous fine coal to Quincy, Ill.* Filed by R. G. Raasch, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on bituminous fine coal, carloads from Mines on the L. & N. R. R. in western Kentucky to Quincy, Ill.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous route.

Tariff: Supplement 93 to Agent C. A. Spaninger's I. C. C. 1224.

FSA No. 31005: *Scrap iron briquettes—Between W. T. L. Points*. Filed by W. J. Prueter, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on scrap iron briquettes, carloads between specified points in western trunk-line territory, as described in the application.

Grounds for relief: Grouping and circuitry.

FSA No. 31006: *Commodity rates from and to Allais and Beno, Ky.* Filed by J. G. Kerr, Agent for interested rail car-

riers. Rates on various commodities, carloads from and to Allais and Beno, Ky.

Grounds for relief: New station, grouping and circuitry.

FSA No. 31007: *Wool and mohair—Southwest to Jamestown, S. C.* Filed by F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on wool and mohair, carloads from Waco, Tex., and other origins in the Southwest to Jamestown, S. C.

Grounds for relief: Competition and circuitry.

FSA No. 31008: *Synthetic plastics within Official Territory.* Filed by H. R.

Hinsch, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on synthetic plastics, carloads, also synthetic plastic sheets, carloads, (a) between points in official territory east of the Illinois-Indiana State line, and (b) between such points, on the one hand, and points in Illinois territory including Illinois, west-bank Mississippi River, points in Iowa and Missouri, points in southern and eastern Wisconsin, Cherry Valley, Mamistique, Menominee and St. Ignace, Mich., and Paducah, Ky., on the other.

Grounds for relief: Motor-truck competition, shortline distance scale formula, and circuitry.

Tariff: Supplement 4 to Agent Hinsch's I. C. C. 4662.

FSA No. 31009: *Scrap iron—East St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.* Filed by F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on scrap iron or steel, carloads from East St. Louis, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., to Memphis, Tenn.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes in part west of the Mississippi River.

By the Commission.

[SEAL]

HAROLD D. MCCOY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7023; Filed, Aug. 20, 1955;
8:40 a. m.]